"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 87 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,052—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th May.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
					Friday.
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
† *	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
† *	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† *	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

17th May.	14th June.	12th July.
31st ,,	28th ,,	26th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

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O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 9, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,032 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c. on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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II.	Do. do. do.	380
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REGULATION TROOPSHIP AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.
Iron-Frame Work, covered Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound in Leather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 16 by 12	41 0	46 0
,, 28 by 17 by 12	45 0	50 0
,, 30 by 20 by 12	50 0	56 0
,, 33 by 22 by 12	55 0	62 0
,, 36 by 24 by 12	60 0	67 0

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Same as above, complete with Tray.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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Iron-Framed Work, Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound, with Oak Protectors.

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Sizes 36 by 20 by 17	57 0	64 0
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,, 24 by 12 by 9	36 0	40 0

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Strong Lever Locks.

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Sizes 24 by 12 by 8	18 0	20 0
,, 27 by 13 by 9	20 0	22 8
,, 40 by 12 by 9	29 0	32 0
,, *43 by 14 by 9	36 0	40 0

* Holds Helmet and Sword.

GLADSTONE BAGS—COLLAPSIBLE.
Superior Quality.
In Black or Brown Hide.

Sizes...	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"	26"
Cash...Rs.	28 0	31 0	36 0	38 0	42 0	50 0
Credit. ,,	31 0	34 0	40 0	42 0	47 0	56 0

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These Bags are blocked—which prevents the contents being crushed.

Sizes	22"	24"	In Brown
Cash Rs.	48 0	60 0	or
Credit ,,	53 0	67 0	Black Hide.

THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.
For Hunting Kit, &c.—Plain Hide.
Size 24" Cash, Rs. 60. Credit, Rs 67.

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First quality only kept.

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,, 33 by 20 by 12	22 8	25 0

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Treacher's Speciality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 32 by 19 by 12	26 0	29 0
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For Steamers or Rail.

Length	24"	27"	30"	32"
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STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.
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Special terms to large buyers.

EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.

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ELASTIC AND INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

	Rs.	a.
Higgins' Enema, best Enamelled, complete in Wood Cases	2	12
Ingram's Seamless White and Black, Rs. 2-12 and	8	0
Air Beds, 88 by 30, Rs. 45 ; 88 by 36, Rs. 48 ; and 88 by 39	52	0
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Air Cushion, Circular, 14, 16 and 18 inches, each Rs. 6, 7-4 and	8	8
Air Cushion, Circular, with hole in the centre, 14, 16 and 18 inches, Rs. 6, 7-4, and	8	8
Air Pillows, 16 by 12, Rs. 6-8 ; 18 by 15, Rs. 7-8 ; and 18 by 22	9	8
Hot Water Bottles, 6 by 4, Rs. 2-8 ; 8 by 6, Rs. 3-8 ; 10 by 8, Rs. 4-8 ; 12 by 6, Rs. 5-8 ; 12 by 10, Rs. 6-8 ; 14 by 18, Rs. 10-4 and	8	12
(The above, if with imitation Seal Skin Covers for moderating and relaxing the heat, from Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8 extra to the above Prices).		
Elastic Silk Anklets, per pair, Rs. 5 ; Knee Caps, per pair	5	0
Elastic Silk Leggings, per pair, Rs. 5-8 ; Stockings, per pair	7	8
Elastic Silk Thigh Pieces, per pair	6	8

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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

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A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEWAR ! NEWAR ! !

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

WANTED, an Experienced CAPTAIN for s.s. "ILIAFAEE," formerly called "SOMALI." Apply to NASIR BIN AHMED, New Cazee Street, No. 24, and 26, near Pydhowni.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co. has a VACANCY for a SHARP EUROPEAN GIRL. Apply MANAGER'S OFFICE, from 10 to 12.

RECEIVED American, French, German and English Fancy Ornamental Time-Pieces, with and without Alarum, suitable for Gifts and Presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 3, 2-14, 2-12 and 2-10 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Sumatra Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

EAU DU COLOGNE DES PRINCES. In Large, Medium and Small Wicker covered Bottles, Rs. 9, Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 per Bottle respectively.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TILES and BRICKS ! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, 33, Medows Street, Fort.

PLEYEL GRAND PIANO, FOR SALE.—The Property of an Officer on furlough, to be sold, a bargain. Apply to "PIANO," care of this Paper.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—BOOTH'S PORTLAND CEMENT, ex "Victoria," in any quantities, at Rs. 7-14 per cask. Apply Messrs. WILLIAM, WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOW READY.—REVISED RULES of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, as issued from May 1st. Price, Rs. 2-4, from CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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BOVRIL ! BOVRIL ! ! BOVRIL ! ! ! Drink Bovril. It is 50 times more nourishing than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea. Re. 1 per Bottle.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matherán will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries :—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.

East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.

North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.

West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A LARGE RUSSIAN DUCK TENT, 60 by 40, almost new. Can be seen on the Maidan, opposite Municipal Offices. Apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press. No reasonable offer refused.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

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In search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO,

AT A

MODERATE PRICE,

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG,

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Whose Name is a Sufficient

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FOR THE

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SPECIALITIES :—

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2	0
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Do. do.	,,	½	,,	1	12
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Golden Fleece	,,	½	,,	1	12
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Mild, Medium or Full, as desired.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

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Fresh Shipment just received.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

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WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

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FUNDS ....£10,695,969.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

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FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

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Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.........£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. (It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Solicitors, Calcutta.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000

UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
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Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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Manager.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000

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ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

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CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.

PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................£1,000,000

(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)

RESERVE FUNDS £100,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Chief Office in Persia......TEHERAN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000

Reserve Fund..................................$ 36,00,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months.............................Rs. 26

Six Months.......................................,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE :—Dorset Street Whitefriar, London.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"84, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes ;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs. 12

Half-yearly..............................,, 6

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	23
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	840xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		450
				18½pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil, 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	246	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	309	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	920

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	490
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	405
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	345xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 29	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,600	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	230
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-15	
China Leaf	" 25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-4	"
Do. do. new	" 25-2	"
Australia do.	" 25-11	
Bombay do.	" 25-10	
English Sovereigns	" 16-3	
Do. Dragons	" 16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-11	
Carolus Dollars	" 226	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 223	
Five-Francs	" 221	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
Marcks and Co., Ld., 4-30 p.m.
Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Transvaal (s), for Dunkirk; Maple Branch (s), Port Said; Venetia (s), Aden, Jeddah, &c.; Clan Macnab (s), and Carradale (s), Havre; H. M. S. Boadicea, Marathon, Pigeon, and Redbreast, Mauritius.

POLO.—There will be practice, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne and Lesbury left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Persia entered, and the s. s. City of Venice left the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast ports, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was five thousand four hundred and twenty, the daily average being one hundred and eighty. The total of new patients was one thousand and forty-nine.

A MISSING WIFE.—Sitaram Pandoo, a mill hand, living at Parel village, reports to the police that his wife, named Wahkey, aged twelve years, left home on Wednesday, at about 11 a.m., and has not since returned. She had ornaments on her person of the value of Re. 1. The husband suspects that she has run away to see her mother at Ratnagiri.

COMPLAINT ABOUT STREET LAMPS.—Mr. Cobb, Superintendent of the F. and G. divisions, reports that street lamps Nos. 1 to 50, 52, and from 54 to 59, and from 66 to 73 in Mahim were not lighted on Wednesday night, and the lamp at the Mahim Police Station was not burning either. It appears that the explanation given is that some repairs were being made to the pipes.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, at about 7-15 p.m., while Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, was being driven in his brougham along Churni Road, the horse became unmanagable and swerved into the gutter. Mr. Webb escaped unhurt and drove home in a hack victoria. The horse was only slightly injured, but the carriage was considerably damaged.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ayesha, a woman, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, reports that she locked the door of her room, at about 9 p.m., on Tuesday last, and went to sleep in the passage outside, a short distance from the door-way. The following morning on getting up she found the door of her room open and the lock missing; and on going inside she discovered that a quantity of wearing apparel and three silver buttons had been stolen from an open box.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Dugroo Bewa, a deaf mendicant, aged sixty years, was, on Wednesday evening last, accidentally knocked down by victoria No. 97, driven by one Hoosain Jaffer Moosa Khan, at the bottom of the Carnac Bridge, and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over his right leg, causing a fracture of the bone. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and was detained there for treatment.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A GIRL.—Tookaram Ramji, residing at Nowroji Hill, 1st Lane, reports to the police that his daughter, named Vithee, aged three years, has been missing since Wednesday, 4 p.m., when she was seen at the bottom of the staircase of his house. She had on her person two silver anklets valued at Rs. 20, and two gold earnings, valued at Re. 1. The police of the division and detectives are making inquiries, and a thorough search is being made at the quarries.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Jayaram Narsey, contractor to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, residing at Mugbhat, reports to the police the theft of a white jacket, containing a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 400, seven gold buttons, valued at Rs. 140, and ten annas in cash, from his room, at about 11-30 p.m., on Wednesday last. The complainant suspects a man, named Nanji, who called upon him at 10-30 p.m., the same night, in order to borrow Rs. 10, Nanji was arrested yesterday morning by the police, and inquiry is being made.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

March	San Salvatore	Baker.
Overture	La Niege	Auber.
Selection	Madame Favart	Offenbach.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Fantasia—{Clarionet Solo}	La Sonnambula	Clinton.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	Eliza E. Claudio	Mercadante.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul De Loetz.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Mazurka	Souvenir De spezzia	A. Correggio.
Galop	Champagne	O. Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DHATOORA POISONING AND THEFT.—Tyee, one of the women taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the 5th instant, suffering from the effects of *dhatoora*, given to her in a *ladoo*, reports the theft of Rs. 103 from her person. Kondee, who was Tyee's companion, and who took Tyee to the hospital, states that from the time she was given the *ladoo* until she was taken to the hospital, no one came near her, nor did any one remove anything from Tyee's person. The hospital authorities searched the person of Tyee and nothing was found on her person, whilst Kondee had Rs. 30 and ornaments valued at Rs. 93 which were handed to the police. Tyee had no witnesses to prove that she possessed the money which she states she had lost under the influence of *dhatoora*.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A LABOURER.—Balloo Narayen, a labourer, residing at Baboola Tank Road, with his mother and four other labourers, reports to the police that during their absence from home, between 3 and 4-30 p.m., on Wednesday last, some person entered the room by removing three wooden stoves from a window in a gully and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 112. The lock of the box, from which the property was removed, was not tampered with. The complainant suspects a man, named Bhiva, one of the four who lived with the complainant and in whose charge the complainant had often given the key of the box. The suspected person is being searched for by the police.

DEATH BY PERITONITIS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of one Ahmed Mahomed, a *rekla* driver, aged fifty years, residing at Telly Gully. About 8 a.m., on Wednesday morning, the deceased was dragging his *rekla* out of a stable, the floor of which sloped down towards the street, and while doing so the ends of the pull of *rekla* struck him on the stomach and knocked him down. The deceased then complained of pain on his right side, and about noon he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died about 11-45 p.m. that day. The medical evidence showed that the cause of the death was due to peritonitis, following on some internal injuries, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

BITING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Hoosainbux Peerbux was charged with causing hurt to his wife Amina by biting her nose on the 21st ultimo. It appears that on the day in question the complainant locked the door of her room and went to bed. Shortly afterwards the accused got up, caught hold of his wife by the hair, and bit her nose. While resisting, the accused bit one of the fingers of her right hand. On an alarm being raised by the complainant, the neighbours rushed towards the door, which the accused opened at once, and then ran to the Byculla Police Station, and gave himself up. The police took the complainant to the hospital, where her wounds were dressed. The case was remanded.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of one Busheer, a Mahomedan, resident of Peshawur, having no fixed place of residence. For the last eight or ten days the deceased had been suffering from fever and consequently he was very feeble. About 5-30 a.m., on Wednesday last, a grocer heard an alarm that the deceased was lying in a sweepers' gully, adjoining his shop, in dirty water. The deceased was very seriously wounded on his head and his nose was bleeding. It is supposed that the deceased while walking in the gully fell down and sustained the injury. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by the police in an unconscious state, where he died at noon yesterday. A verdict of accidental death, caused by a fall, while in a weak state, was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENT TO JAIL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ilahibux Khudabux, a notorious character, was charged, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night and theft. On the night of the 9th instant, a woman, named Joi, locked the door of her room and went out with her lodger, named Gooroola Sahiah, to sleep outside on the road. While she was lying asleep the accused broke open the lock on the door, and having entered the room he forced open a box, containing sundry articles and wearing apparels and some cash and a silver anklet, of the collective value of Rs. 73, which the accused stole therefrom. About 3 o'clock on the following morning while the accused was carrying away the above property, he was arrested by the police, and on inquiry it was found that the articles were stolen from the complainant's house. The accused being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Shahbudin Nizamudin, with using criminal force with intent to outrage Navi, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, the wife of Balloo Mamurolker. The girl resided with her husband in a house in Duncan Road, and on the 10th instant, she went to a water pipe on the premises to drink water. The accused, who also resided in a room in the same building, went up to the girl, caught her by the arm, and led her into his room. The accused then shut the door and fastened it from within. The girl shouted out, but the accused pressed his hand over her mouth in order to stop her from creating any noise. Navi, however, continued to cry out for assistance, and some of the neighbours, hearing the shouts, ran to the spot. The door was forced open, but before they could arrest the accused, he escaped. The police subsequently arrested him, and placed him before the Magistrate. The accused in his defence stated that the story was a got-up one, and that the prosecution was conducted at the instigation of one Sulaiman, with whom the accused had had a dispute. His Worship, on the evidence before the Court, convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default of which to suffer imprisonment for ten days further.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

MURDER OF A CHILD OUT OF REVENGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAYA, WOMAN.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who in April last found her guilty of murder and sentenced her to death. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was convicted of intentionally causing the death of a child, named Tatya Daji. The body of the child, three years of age, was found one afternoon in the shed occupied by the accused within the premises of one Krishna Santoo. There were marks on the neck; and the medical evidence proved that death was caused by strangulation by pressure of the hand over the neck. The evidence and the confession of the accused before the committing Magistrate, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, left no doubt that the accused killed the child. The witness Bhau, a boy of thirteen years of age, went to see Krishna, but found his house locked; and he then heard a child cry in the school, and on looking in, saw the accused pressing the throat of the child on the ground. He at once told a woman, Jana, who was passing by, and afterwards gave information to a watchman. Jana said she saw the child lying on the ground, and then the child's mother, Goga, came up; and she found the child was dead. The accused tried to prevent her going into the shed, but she did enter it, and found the child lying dead on the ground, covered over with a cloth. Two other witnesses saw the child following the accused that day. The accused used formerly to live with the child's father, and left him about two months previously. During the enquiry before the Magistrate, the accused said that, on returning home, she found the child fighting with her child, and she killed him. She also said she killed the child, as its father had refused to give her maintenance. The child's parents said that the accused kept on threatening them; and as the accused had lived with the child's father for six years, the Sessions Judge thought it was probable that she would think herself entitled to maintenance. She had a child by Dajee, a little older than the murdered child, and possibly she brooded over the rights of her child. The accused's account was that the case was got up against her, and that the corpse of the child was put into her shed. The Sessions Judge found her guilty and sentenced her to death.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence, which were confirmed, the appeal being dismissed.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIVRAM PITAMBER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who in February last convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the accused had from the beginning fully admitted that he killed the deceased, but pleaded that he did it in a moment of anger when not under self-control. It was proved that the deceased was a woman of bad conduct, and that the disgrace of it made it difficult for the accused to find a place to live in. Being a cook he got an advance of Rs. 50 from his employe either with the intention or under the pretence of taking his wife back from Bhivandi, in Thana, to her home in Gujrat. But for some reason, he did not take her home, but took tickets for Egutpuri, where he and his wife and a child, aged three years, alighted at 10 o'clock on the 30th August last. It was raining, and they proceeded outside the station and a little way from the Bombay-Agra high road. The accused said that a quarrel arose here, and that the deceased attacked him. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to believe this improbable allegation. The prisoner, in his answers to the Sessions Judge, admitted that his intention was to get rid of his wife on this occasion, meaning not to kill her, but simply to leave her behind. He could give no other reason for going to Igutpuri at all; and he appeared to have induced her to go there by pretending that he was taking her to Nassick, where she desired to go. Whatever provocation the prisoner might have received in the past, there was no ground, the Sessions Judge said, to believe that any thing new and sudden occurred on this occasion. The occasion had, on the contrary, been carefully brought about by the prisoner himself. He took the train back the same night, and was prepared with a false account of his wife's disappearance. The offence could not be regarded as less than murder; but in consideration of the long-standing provocation and disgrace caused to him by the deceased, the Sessions Judge did not think it necessary to pass a sentence of death, but sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused, in his confession before the committing Magistrate, said: I received letters at Bhivandi, and messages too, that my wife was living an immoral life. Tuljaram met me at Bombay and told me I should go to my native village if I cared for my honour. I went to Gujrat and met a Brahmin named Becher. He told me my wife was living an immoral life. My caste put me and my wife out of their society. I came with her and her child. We got down at 10 p.m. at Igatpuri and left the railway gate. It was raining at the time. My wife said to me I should have married my mother or my sister. I was enraged. We proceeded towards the west over the Agra Road. She threw off my child, a boy two years and-a-half old. I went to pick it up, but my wife held my throat to take my life. She often tried to take the lives of myself and my son. I became very angry, and freeing myself from her grip, threw her down. I took out my knife, and holding her down with one hand, used the knife, now in court, and stabbed her several times, once on her throat. While stabbing I had lost control of my senses and judgment. I saw her dead about a quarter of an hour after the stabbing. I was in my senses then.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence passed upon the accused by the Sessions Judge, and dismissed the appeal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to May 3, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to April 29, 1893.	1,792,200
Balance to be remitted from April. 30, to 31 March, 1894	16,907,800

ONE of the filthiest streets in Philadelphia is Walnut Street. Its surface is wholly covered with filth of every sort, which, during several continuing months, has been deposited upon the highways. "The condition of Walnut Street," declares the *Philadelphia Ledger*, "would disgrace a Hottentot village."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 9th May were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th, 11 feet against 7 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops over in all talukas but Sehwan. Operations for kharif crops commenced in places. Some damage reported by locusts in Dadu and Johi talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 5 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Thrashing of rabi crops commenced. Cattle in good condition generally. Fodder sufficient. Locusts appeared in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Thrashing of grain almost completed. Outturn of crops good. Cattle in good condition. Locusts passed over Kandiaro and Naushahro, north to south.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Reaping of wheat crops continues in Kashmor. Locusts passed over Jacobabad and Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 6th May 1893).—Cotton picking in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of land progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 6th May 1893).—Manuring of land progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Thrashing of jowari and wheat crops nearly finished. Lanps are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparations of lands for cultivation in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of late jowari and wheat crops in progress in Navalgund, Ron and Nargund talukas only. Rain in Ranebennur, Hangal, Kalghatgi and Ron talukas, varying from 88 cents in Kalghatgi to 10 cents in Ron. Lands being prepared for sowing next year.

Kanara.—Slight rain in three talukas. Sowing operations continue. Sugarcane and garden produce doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Lands bein on cultivated for no soon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Lands being prepared for cultivation.

Khandesh.—Rabi harvest and preparations for the next saason continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Preparations of lands and the burning of rab for the coming season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil from 3rd to 6th; afterwards 1° warm. Vapour in air excessive on 5th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly on 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops almost completed. Preparations for monsoon crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the district. Sowing of hundi jowari crops in progress in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Thrashing of wheat, gram and jowari almost completed. Ploughing for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Shrigonda and Shevgaon; prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 6th May 1893).—Reading of rabi crops completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Preparations of lands for next season continue. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Harvesting of rabi crops except cotton-picking in four talukas completed. Preparations of lands for next season progressing. Water and fodder supply sufficient; Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—No rain at Belgaum during the week, total 2 inches 6 cents; during week 80 cents in Murgod Petha. Cotton picking nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Monday's date says:—A storm of great violence prevailed nearly the whole of last week. A convoy, proceeding with mules, and private individuals with their coolies, were overtaken by it on Saturday afternoon at Kennedy Peak, the highest point in the North Chin Hills, seven miles from Fort White. The wind and cold were so severe that one sepoy of the escort, one muleteer, four Burman coolies, and fourteen mules died from the effects. A few of the escort returned from Kennedy Peak at 4 p.m., and reported the matter to the authorities, who promptly despatched a fresh escort, with dandies and mules to bring back the sick. This escort returned at 2 a.m. on Sunday to Fort White, after recovering what baggage they were able to find in the dark, amidst the rain, wind, and fog. At sunrise Captain Presgraye, the Officer Commanding in the North Chin Hills, and Mr. Tuck, the Assistant Political Officer, went out to investigate matters, and to recover the dead bodies, which were brought in this morning. The weather is better to-day. Great credit is due to Captain Presgrave and Mr. Tuck for the speedy attention they paid to this matter.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Aslett, W C, Capt
Ainsworth, T, Corporal
Alma, Ayah
Abram, David
Arden, E, Miss
Alexander, H N
Bayley, C
Banmeyer, F, Dr
Bharra Goosai
Barbour, E D
Blake, W H
Bulkley, H T
Beijai Bahadur Singh
Blumm, William
Bayne, H, Capt
Baker, Mr
Brown, N P
Bellett, Geo
Blanchard, H W
Baid, Mrs
Bell, A W, Mrs
Church, W T
Copland, C
Cantania, M R, Mrs
Coyne, J S
Crockett, T W
Corke, A, Cole
Clarke, L H
Durand, D, Mrs
Dalip Singh Fakir
Daijji Bhawan
D'Souza, F
Desvaux, B
Duffy, A C
Elger, L B
English, James
Ellwood, B P, Lt
Falkner, W A
Ford, Mrs
Fairbank, W
Freerer, Mrs
Forrester, F
Forbes, J, Capt
Goodburn, C
Griffin, Mrs
Guinness, R S
Ganga Deen, Dr
Goldenberg, F, Mrs
Grant, A, and others, Messrs
Hulton, Mrs
Huzrut Syed Akbar Husain
Hare, A P
Harris, H T
Harwood, Hamilton T
Hardt, H
Hastings, F W
Hughes, Hughes T W
Helm, E
Hill, T
Harnamdas
Hinc, J
Jones, W M
Jacnesch, D B
James, T
Jech, Carl
Kempster, F J, Lt-Col
Kain, Ernest
Konig, Dr
Lugard, Mrs
Lazarus, E M
Loneth, C
Lisely, L F
Letellier, D J
Maxwell, H St P, Major
Marinburk, J
Mancien, Carlo A N
Merivale, W
Munshi Maharaja Lal
Merzback, R
MacImustan, John
Maidment, Mrs
MacGregor, J L L
McMelland, Mrs
Nicholson, Mrs F
Nelson, F
Nusserwanji Dorabji
Nawab Murtoza Hussain Khan Patondi
Norton, C J
Oakes, A
O'Bryen, Corpl
Oakely, Geo
Otto, Mrs
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Pierre, G, Madame, Princess, Col
Phillips, H
Pugh, T
Parker, A, Lt
Pehlivanian, J
Robinson, F G
Rahmin, R, Mrs
Rogawski, A
Rolston, C, Mrs
Rutherford, James, Col
Rogaly, F
Ramsay, H, Capt
Reid, D N
Roxburgh, J
Scales, W, Capt
Solberg, Petter C
Schneider, F
Suisey, T
Stoddard, J L
Shepherd, Mrs
Scott, A F, Mrs
Smith, J
Salem Narsing Raw
Towusend, C C
Turnbull, W S
Turnbull, M J
Tippi, E
Thornton, F T
Tierney, Mrs
Tomaso, M
Tickner, E, Miss
Wilhelm, A, Miss
Walker, H R de
Willard, Opera and Co
Waller, Mrs
Welter, Richard, Dr
Wenyon, Dr
Williamson, S
Williams, L, Miss
Ziegler, A

A VIENNA correspondent states that in Hungary a colonel has been degraded and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having accepted the gift of a horse when he purchased horses for the army. He would have been promoted to a general's rank next month.

IT is not anticipated by the *Quarterly Review* that there will be any failure to pass the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons. Any new dissentients would seal their own fate as well as that of the Bill, for in a word which is comforting for the present Dissentient lords, the *Quarterly* recognizes that after this Home Rule question is settled there will be no reason for existence for the Liberal Unionists as a separate and distinct party. The *Quarterly*, it is interesting to observe, sees no reason why the majority should not hold together in Committee, and thinks the in-and-out question will be left open. It does not advise the Opposition to attempt the amendment of the Bill.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that rare is the household that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Commander A Anderson, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Commander H P Jones, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Venetia, 1,550 tons, Commander L H Crawford, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Clan Macnab, 1,472 tons, Commander C R Wakeford, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and Rev J F Rowe as passenger.

THE steamer Corradale, 2,269 tons, Commander W Dickmann, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs H G Buckmaster and infant as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Commander T J Grier, cleared yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Lt F H Harris and 13 deck passengers.

THE steamer Transwaal, 1,780 tons, Commander J Clunic, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a generalcargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Walter and five children, Mrs Stanford and one deck.

THE steamer Amana, 2,049 tons, Commander G W Kelgour, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Cardiff (13th April), brought a cargo of of 3,182 tons coal, 96 tons coke and the following passengers:—Miss Frot, Miss Stewart and two Masters Stewart. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Maclean	1486	Roberts		11-5	F Muir & Co
B	Gutenfels	1749	Thormann	Bremen,&c.	15-5	Glade&Co
D	W. Branch	2147	Ritson	Hamburg	16-5	J Mackintosh
E	Carradale	2270	Dickman	Havre	11-5	W&AGraham
F	Transvaal	1781	Clumie	Dunkirk	11-5	J Mackintosh
M	Birdoswald	1992	Newton	Venice&c.	12-5	J Mackintosh
N	Empress	1874	Stewart	Amsterdam	19-5	W&AGraham
O	M. Branch	1735	Anderson	Port Said	11-5	J Mackintosh
P	L. Bangor	1911	Devie	Antwerp	17-5	K Nixon &Co
Q	Mortlelake	1808	Jones	Marseilles	12-5	K Nixon
30 tons crane	Chilka	1450	Wilson	Mauritius		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati... 523 Adum...Marmagao...12-5 Shepherd &Co
„ Mahnadi..... 547 Keyzar ...C. Mandvie...11-5 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Tropea	2603	Barber	London, &c.		T Morrison
2	Persia	2317	Hutchinson	Liverpool	20-5	W&AGraham
3	Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Havre		W &A Graham
4	Clan Macnab	1472	Akeford	Havre	11-5	F Muir & Co
5	Venetia	1609	Crawford	Jeddah	11-5	P & O Co
6	Rydal Hall	2139	Brooks	G. & Marseilles	13-5	E Bates
7	Blue Cross	1959	Smith	Not fixed		T Morrison &Co
8	Mameluke	1702	Gill	Hamburg		K Nixon &Co
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Not fixed		K Nixon&Co
10	Rudesheimer	1822	Lintz	Calcutta	12-5	Glade & Co
11	Santiago (bq)	480	Meyer	Mauritius		H S Sidick
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	B. Tower	2073	Purse	Dunkirk	13-5	F Muir
16	Isleworth	1715	Garson	Marseilles	13-5	K Nixon &Co
18	Paula	285	Praymen	Mauritius	29-5	H Siddick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thursday, May 11.
S.S. Clan MacAlister ..... 2268 tons...Finlay Muir & Co.
Tug Princess .... 193 „ B Port Trust.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Transvaal (s)	Clunic	Dunkirk.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Port Said.
	Venetia (s)	Crawford	Aden, Jeddah, &c.
	Clan Macnab (s)	Wakeford	Havre.
	Corradale (s)	Dickmann	Havre.
	H. M. S. Boadicea	Gifford	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Marathon	Hill	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Pigeon	Gray	Mauritius.
	H. M. S. Redbreast	Stewart	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chanda, Grier, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
„ Lawada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
7	Landaura s	Magenis	Bombay, April 23.
	Kut Sang s	Bowker	Hongkong, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.—Steamers Purnea, Malda and Rotherfield; and ship Bidston Hill.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
4	Clan Macintosh s	Glasgow.
	Sirsa s	Singapore.
	Pundua s	Rangoon.
6	Nevasa s	Bombay.
8	Clan Grant s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
5	Pundua s	Negapatam.
	Darius s	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	Singapore.
7	Pekin s	Marseilles.
	Clan Macintosh s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Countfield, Capt, Madras, 1st Burmah, on leave, from Fort White.
Lumsden, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Infy, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th May.

1. It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will, on and after to-morrow, the 13th inst, be reserved for the use of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery jointly on every alternate Saturday up to and including September 30th—Class-firing can be fired on any of the reserved days.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co.
Aston Hall s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlar; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Sorabsha and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,974 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Tropia s—206 cwts turmeric, J Rhemtula; 112 cwts alibanum, N Mianee; 1 case carpets, A M Gulam Hussen; 36 cwts fishmaws, M L Khataw; 55 bales hides, Y Gangjee; 281 cwts ivory, A R Ahmed; 50 bales hemp 300 cwts turmeric and 55 cwts dry ginger. K Khushall and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mamkluke s—4,000 cwts rapseed, A A Mahomed and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 6,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 138 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Willow Branch s—110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Gutenfels s—990 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tropia s—3,070 cwts rapeseed, Glade and Co; 2,801 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mahomed and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodelir and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 50 bales hemp, K Khooshall; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 1,215 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 55 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.
Lord Bengor s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 381 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 125 bales hemp, N Lalljee.
Bombay s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Benywell Tower s—10,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,001 cwts popyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arab s—3,000 cwts popyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Transwaal s—6,000 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 400 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Empress s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mortlake s—135 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corradale s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz ahd Co; 1 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Deepdale s—561 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Glade and Co; 1,501 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Birdoswald s—300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 6th May, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,80,955	8,17,144	7,250	10,05,349
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	—	—	—	10,61,171

Decrease .... Rs. 55,822

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·795	Calm	2	86·1	73·1	70	..	5·72	+2·51
Agra	29·852	N E	3	91·5	75·0	58	..	3·35	+2·03
Cawnpore	29·842	E N E	3	93·0	70·6	60	...	4·61	...
Allahabad	29· 77	E N E	3	98·4	75·8	46	..	3·71	+1·64
Jhansi	29·834	Calm	1	98·5	76·7	48	..	2·85	+1·37
Jacobabad	29·778	E S E	5	93·5	79·2	61	...	3·79	+3·06
Karachi	29·825	W S W	16	92·0	79·2	83	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·893	E	5	98·9	75·1	73	..	2·37	+1·31
Deesa	29·805	W S W	8	103·4	80·7	59	..	0·61	+0·15
Ahmedabad	29·837	N W	3	105·3	80·6	62	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·820	W N W	F	100·0	75·9	61	..	...	..
Rajkot	29·863	W N W	13	100·4	75·7	74	...	0·50	...
Veraval	29·886	W N W	12	87·1	78·3	85	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·796	W	6	99·3	77·6	44	..	2·37	+1·53
Indore	29·825	N W	4	102·1	79·0	62	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·773	S E	3	100·4	77·2	39	..	6·29	+3·67
Jubbulpore	29·798	Calm	4	100·0	75·6	35	...	6·02	+3·10
Hoshangabad	29·789	N	2	103·0	80·4	35	..	4·03	+2·19
Khandwa	29·787	N W	9	105·2	84·8	50	...	3·49	+2·03
Raipur	29·740	Calm	5	102·4	78·6	38	...	4·97	+2·19
Nagpur	29·737	E N E	4	104·8	80·4	52	...	7·58	+4·60
Amraoti	29·751	W N W	2	105·7	80·3	29	...	7·17	+4·75
Akola	29·784	N N E	8	105·2	80·3	31	...	6·97	+3·94
Surat	29·864	S W	L	99·2	79·1	75	..	0·27	–0·10
Malegaon	29·871	W	9	99·4	72·6	73	0·01	0·85	–0·86
Bombay	29·908	W N W	11	90·6	80·4	72	..	0·83	–0·04
Poona	29·890	N W	13	99·5	71·4	59	..	1·53	–0·83
Sholapur	29·858	W N W	16	104·7	76·9	52	..	4·25	+1·68
Ratnagiri	29·914	N N E	8	89·8	79·4	67	..	1·26	+0·20
Belgaum	29·907	W N W	[illegible]	93·8	68·8	74	0·04	1·47	–2·71
Goa	29·945	N N W	11	89·1	80·4	76	...	3·86	..
Karwar	29·918	W	4	87·8	79·6	75	..	2·38	–1·16
Mangalore	29·936	Calm	1	87·3	76·9	81	..	7·92	+3·22
Calicut	29·959	S W	10	91·8	75·0	9	2·77	10·52	–1·63
Cochin	29·928	N	M	89·3	76·6	90	0·01	21·14	+2·78
Bangalore	29·937	S S W	8	88·2	68·9	84	0·02	5·08	–2·13
Secunderabad	29·846	W S W	8	104·7	75·3	69	0·07	10·45	+6·80
Masuliptm.	29·856	Calm	6	94·6	76·1	79	0·01	1·53	–7·55
Bellary	29·901	W N W	7	101·0	74·9	75	0·01	2·35	–1·22
Cuddapah	29·903	S W	..	104·2	73·8	80	0·86	3·94	–3·75
Madras	29·845	E S E	14	?	81·1	80	...	7·62	–17·73
Coimbatore	29·878	S W	1	91·3	72·3	80	..	6·84	–1·92
Trichinopoly	29·863	W S W	3	100·1	80·8	63	..	7·93	–5·97
Negapatam	29·857	S	9	100·1	73·7	66	..	15·13	–19·12
Colombo	29·939	S W	9	85·0	77·0	77	0·23	42·57	–3·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local rise at Cochin, Calicut and Cuddaph the barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 20° and at Madras and Trichinopoly, and moderate to slight in all other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Central Provinces. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Nagpur, Akola, Ratnagiri and Madras, southerly at Negapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Khandwa, 16 at Secunderabad and 14 at Calicut. The maximum temperature is generally below the average, most so in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and Jacobabad (6° to 15°) and the minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra and Negapatam and 4° to 5° in excess at Jaccobabad. Deesa, Indore and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Amraoti and the lowest 69° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Calicut, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Nagpur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 18°. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (27·7"), nearly an inch at Cuddapah and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Malegaon. The isobars indicate rainy weather off the Malabar Coast out at sea. The armosphere is damp and cloudy to the south of Latitude 18° and local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable. Fresh to strong winds continue to blow steadily from the south-west at Colombo and rain is falling there in light or moderate showers. The sea is at present slight, and the force of the wind is not sufficiently strong to show that the monsoon current has reached that place from the Indian Ocean yet.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 10th May, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·838
Temperature of the Air .... 84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·9
Dew Point .... 75·5
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 80·5
General Directions of Wind* ....NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 297
*From midnight to midnight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, MAY 10.

Thursday's observations show a barometric fall almost everywhere, the change being brisk to rapid in Northern India. The pressure is still abnormally high in Northern and North-Western India, and the distribution is irregular. Winds are also abnormal, an unusual easterly current up the Gangetic plain being the most pronounced feature of the circulation. The weather hence remains unsettled. A rather severe thunderstorm passed along the North-West Himalays last night, giving three inches of rain to Cherat; one inch to Simla, Murree, and Lahore. Scattered showers also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the Peninsula. The weather is most abnormally cool over Upper India. Yesterday's maxima are from twelve to twenty degrees below normal, and the mean temperature is lower than usual throughout India. The highest maximum is only one hundred and five degrees in Ahmedabad.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The announcement that the India Office are about to send (we suppose at India's expense) the English Government Inspector of Factories on a tour round this country, to make yet one more report on the condition with it, it is difficult to speak until Reuter's telegram has been amplified by later news, but he gives us little in support of the epithet he applies to it. The eminently respectable gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as speakers at the meeting are scarcely those to whom we should look for enlightenment on the difficult problems of revenue administration in any part of India, and although Sir Roper Lethbridge has had official experience of India he is too confessedly a champion of the landlord interest for us to presume that his deliverances on a subject of this kind will suffer either from moderation or a plethora of accuracy. The fact is that any further real opposition to the survey must be made on the floor of the House of Commons, and, until we find the subject taken up there, we need scarcely fear the thunders of the East India Association; and it is scarcely likely that the cause will find favour in the Commons. The burning questions of the day are too numerous and too varied, and the free lances of the House are too often fighting their own parties on vital points for them to wish to raise new disagreements. They will rather welcome an Indian subject of this kind as one on which they can safely indulge in the luxury of harmonious accord with their leaders, and as the Indian authorities of both the front benches are committed to the policy of the survey, the agitators can rely on none but the fringes of the parties for support. Experience proves to us every day that an Indian subject must have many extraneous attractions for the English politician before he will exert himself to give it a hearing, and there is nothing in the dry details of an administrative reform like the cadastral survey to aid the slumbering interest of either party.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla.

A lot of intestate property.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.
1 strong-built pony cart with a chesnut pony.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram,
1 powerful chestnut mare.
1 strong Bay Arab galloway, aged, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 Second-hand four seated open carriage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Oval, opposite the Sailors' Home—

3 single pole tents.
The tents are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE-HANGING, AND WALL LAMPS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table, hanging, and wall lamps of various kinds, fancy globe lamps, spring candlesticks, and other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 pm., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, hunters, racers, galloways, ponies, &c, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 12, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

38 dhokras cotton damaged by sea water.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, behind the Colaba Railway Station, in the tents, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, windproof lamps, pictures, Cambay carpets, a sweet-toned Cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., English brass bedstead, English ice box, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, a splendid iron framed grand square piano forte, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, rich Persian carpets, superior lamps, English-made side saddle, choice flower-pots, &c., the property of J. F. FERNANDEZ, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following :—

1 cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co.
200 pairs steel and wooden skates.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essabhoy Caderbhoy Savai, ex s. s. Himalya—

24¼—2 case 500 books copper foil.

By order of Messrs. Sorabshah and Co. and on account and at the risk of Essajee Jafferjee—

38 bales old newspapers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. S. Mills and his indentor—

F T and Co. M 1921 79—99—4 cases hardware.

AT 2 P.M.

1 bran new strong victoria with spring cushions.
1 English mail phaeton.
1 strong square-shaped landau little used.
1 Strong second hand open carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF Gold Brocades, Plain and Flowered Silks, and Gold worked Doopattas.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Poorunchund and Permesridass, silk merchants of Cawnpore—

896—7989—1	case	12	pieces	gold brocades with border.
1009—1	,,	22	,,	plain colored silk.
8039—1	,,	12	,,	flowered silk.
1010—1	,,	22	,,	plain colored silk.
1011—1	,,	22	,,	,, ,,
3082—1	,,	12	,,	gold brocades with border.
3204—1	,,	33	,,	flowered silk.
9928—1	,,	100	,,	gold worked doopattas.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH "AVAN."

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K M Heeramaneck, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p m, the steam launch, Avan, of 1055 Tons Register, 40 ft. long 9ft broad and 5 ft deep, built of teak coppered and copper fastened with engine and boiler complete in working order as she lies off Stone Bunder.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned, and the launch is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERWADY LANE, NEAR THAKOORDWAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Moreshwar Withoba Sakhardande, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Chintoo Nana Warrik and Luxmibai, wife of the said Chintoo Nana Warrik, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1892, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the Island and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the oart called "Dawalkhani," near Thakoordwar, in the street, called Khaterwady Lane, on the western side thereof, containing by admeasurement 27 feet in breadth and 101 feet in length or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax old No 140, new No 1121, old Survey No 439, and new Survey No 7561, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 1007, and street No 9, which said hereditaments and premises outstanding in the name of the said Chintoo Nana Warrik, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Khaterwady Lane aforesaid, on the west by the oart of Hajee Ebrahim Jittayker, on the north by the house of the late Balcrishna Kanoba, and on the south by the house of Ramchunder Kashinath, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Chintoo Nana Warrik and his tenants.

The premises will be sold with the concurrence of the second mortgagee, Bhasker Soonderao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40 Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, first-rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, superior Persian and Brussels carpets, rich China and Satsuma vases, &c, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM-LAUNCH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, near the Bombay Saw Mills, by order of Mr Ramdas Thackersey, and on account and at the risk of Dr Danakoti Ragu—

1 steam-launch built of teak and sheathed with copper, about 50 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 5 feet deep, without engine and boiler, as she lies at Tank Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 12, 1893.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE
(late of London.)

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of flowering bulbs just to hand :—

AMARYLLIS—From one of the finest collections in the country, grown on the Plains, and warranted to give full satisfaction. Flowering bulbs finest mixed.
Per doz. Rs. 4-8, per 100 Rs. 30.

GLADIOLUS AMERICAN HYBRIDS.
A grand selection of this popular genus. Flowering bulbs in splendid mixture.
Per doz. Rs. 5, per 100 Rs. 35.

Also Anemore, Ranunculus, Narcissus Iris, Polyanthus, &c. in variety. At reasonable prices.

Also a large selection of the choicest
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Descriptive and fully illustrated Catalogue for season 1893, 94. (Ready July 1st) on application. (Postage As. 2½.)

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

A most useful work ; for all interested in gardening, cloth Rs. 5. Paper Rs. 3-8. Published by
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES
Mussoorie, N.-W. P.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
"WHYTBANK CASTLE". A very commodious house, beautifully furnished, having immense grounds. Rent greatly reduced. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Himalaya Seed Store.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Merchants and to the whole Public in General that my eldest Son SULEMAN alias ABHAMIYA AHMED has been suffering from UNSOUNDNESS of MIND for a long time, and that he has been ESTOPPED from attending to my BUSINESS long since, and driven out of my Refuge, and that any persons having entered or entering hereafter into any sorts of WRITINGS or TRANSACTIONS with him in my Name or otherwise, shall be considered to have taken undue advantage of his such STATE, and such WRITINGS or TRANSACTIONS shall be considered as Fraudulent, and, therefore, NULL and VOID.

AHMED SULEMAN.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

No further decline in the price of Consols in London took place yesterday, Tuesday's reduced price of 98⅜ being still quoted by Reuter ; but the increasing tightness of Money in the head-quarters of finance, and which may lead to a further advance in the Bank of England rate, is shown by the market rates of discount being put up again ⅜ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3¼ and 3⅝ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent lower, at 109¼. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 38¼d. per oz ; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5 16 per cent. lower, at £63¼ ; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 84 cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent. to 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 560, 00 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·95 to 84·10 cents per oz. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96¾ ; Paris Exchange on London further advanced 4¼ centimes, to fcs. 25·29¼.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, only 1¼ lakh Bills were allotted, mainly to Bombay, at 1s. 2 23-32d. ; while 27 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to the three Psesidencies, Bombay getting 15 lakhs, Calcutta 3 lakhs, and Madras 3 lakhs, at 1s. 2 11-16d., the latter rate thus showing a decline of ⅛d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price for Transfers, and of 11-32d. from the rate obtained for extra Transfers placed on the same day. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 9-16d.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*, Spot prices were again quite unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, with more enquiry.

In New York there was still no change in the spot price at 7 13-16 cents per lb ; but August Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those on the two previous years for the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts......	2,000	7,000	5,000
Four days' do.	19,000	31,000	35,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,754,000	6,785,000	6,636,000

A telegram through Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date states that according to the Agricultured Bureau report, the average acreage planted with the new crop is 85 5-16. Planting is well advanced, but backward spring retards the growth of the plants.

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been less active, transactions having been upon only a moderate scale ; but the tone of the market has remained firm, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The purchases for export sum up 1,050 bales, composed of 400 Barsee, at Rs. 205 ; 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 202-3 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 185 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 193¼ ; Veraval, at Rs. 180-95 ; Oomra, at Rs. 194¼ ; and Bengals, at Rs. 182 ; and 50 Untni, at Rs. 165 ; while the Mills have taken 750 bales in all, made up of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 179 ; and Broach, at Rs. 206-13 ; 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 190 ; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195¼ ; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 206 ; and 50 Kusi, at Rs. 202 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been steady with a moderate export business passing, but prices of all descriptions are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	21,335	bales.
Wheat........................	50,811	cwts.
Linseed	21,918	,,
Rapeseed	31,293	,,
Poppyseed........................	3,301	,,
Groundnuts	977	,,
Castorseed	5,133	,,
Rice	9,344	,,

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. Business has been done for Continental Ports for May shipment, at 18s. 6d. to 19s. ; for June shipment, at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. ; and for July shipment at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, in one direction, at which a little was given, and rates then became 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively ; while for Credits at three months' sight, the opening rate was 1s. 2 15-16d., but nothing being offered at the same, 1s. 2 29-32d. soon became the rate, 1s. 2⅞d. for the last mail in May, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for June (one transaction being reported at this rate) at which a fair amount of Bills were placed for this and next month. The demand for remittance, however, at the decline was more or less nominal ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 2 11-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 2 21-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2⅞d.		,,
Credits 3 do. ......1s. 2 29-32d.		,,
Francs do. ......1·56¾		,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd May, 1893	60,90,000
Add—Silver received during the week	15,59,000
	76,49,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	13,00,000
	63,49,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	16,71,000
	80,20,000
Last Week	78,99,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at about last evening's closing rates for Fours, say 104 9-16 for Money, and 104 5-8, buyers, for Account ; and the market left off at 1-16 per cent. above these rates, 104 5-8 being quoted for cash, and 104 11-16 for the next settlement.

SHARES are very quiet, and quotations generally show no change from yesterday's.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm, and more enquiry.

2¾ per cent. Consols........................	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes........................	96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper........................	63¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this afternoon.

NAPLES, MAY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 10.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Teheran arrived here yesterday morning.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived at Aden, at 10 a.m., on the 10th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon of the 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

DEATH.

PRENDERGAST—April 16, at the Camp, Aden, Alexa Annie, infant daughter of Langton Prendergast and Annie Walsh, (of convulsions), aged 1 year 3 months and 27 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

TAVENOR NASH—May 7, at Madras, the wife of W Tavenor Nash, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

SEVEN years after its inception, the Imperial Institute was opened on Wednesday by her Majesty with much pomp and ceremony. The Prince of Wales presented her Majesty with a key of gold and silver—an example of bimetallism which, it may be hoped, is of good omen—the two metals being the product of the mines of Australia, while the Cape contributed diamonds, Burma rubies, and Ceylon pearls for its adornment. With this symbolic key, for which three Continents supplied the materials, and a fourth the design and the workmanship, the Queen opened the portals of the magnificent building in which were assembled representatives of all the wide and varied territories of the Empire. The Queen's weather was not absent ; the sun was bright, and the streets were lined by a loyal population to witness the State procession which was enlivened by the novel uniforms of officers of Indian and Colonial Cavalry. The Queen marked the historical and political significance of the occasion by the declaration that the Imperial Institute is the fitting symbol of the Unity of the Empire. In the Charter of Incorporation granted by her Majesty in May, 1888, the full title sets forth the comprehensive character of the idea which is embodied—"The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas." When her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the structure in the previous year—shortly after the celebration of the Jubilee in Westminster Abbey—the same keynote was struck. The Prince of Wales, in his address to the Queen as President of the Organising Committee, stated that it was their confident hope that the Institute should not only exhibit hereafter the material resources of the Empire, but would be an emblem of that Imperial Unity, which has gathered strength and reality with every year of the present reign. Her Majesty expressed her belief and hope that the Institute will play a useful part in combining the resources of all parts of the Empire for the advantage of all her subjects, and in conducing towards the welding of the Colonies, India, and the Mother Country into one harmonious and united community. Thus the Institute, which commemorates the Royal Jubilee in the form suggested by the Prince of Wales, is also a symbol of the unity of the vast Empire over which her Majesty has ruled for over half a century of prosperity and progress.

The Imperial Institute is also in a sense the resurrection and apotheosis of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886—the largest and most successful of the series of Exhibitions in South Kensington which began with the Fisheries under the auspices of the Prince of Wales in 1883. The main entrance to the temporary structure erected for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Institute was that of the "Colinderies" in the previous year. That entrance and the subsidiary entrance near Queen's Gate with the great connecting Court devoted to the Indian part of the Exhibition, have given place to the Imperial Institute Road which gives access on the right hand to the Imperial Institute, the rear of which abuts on the site of the famous illuminated fountains. The Prince of Wales in the address to which we have just referred said that it was the desire of the organisers of the Institute "in pursuance of the ideas which gave birth to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 to combine in some harmonious form a broader and more enduring representation of your Majesty's Colonies and India as well as of the United Kingdom." His Royal Highness was fully justified in attributing to the example set by the Prince Consort in organising the Great Exhibition of 1851, the vast popularity of the idea of International Exhibitions and the vast impulse which they have undoubtedly given to the development of manufactures and the diffusion of a love of art. The creation of the Imperial Institute the Prince regarded as a fitting development and completion of the work happily begun thirty-six years before. On the ground that the Imperial Institute is the crown and completion of the work which was inagurated by the Prince Consort, the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 gave fifteen acres of the land purchased with the surplus proceeds of the first International Exhibition, at a nominal rent, for the purposes of the Institute. At first it was hoped that it might be possible to get a more central site, but it was found that the cost would be prohibitive. When once it was determined that the Queen's Jubilee should be commemorated by an Institute, the project forthwith took shape, and the work of organisation was carried on with conspicuous energy and goodwill which gave assurance of complete success. In a letter announcing the proposal to the Lord Mayor in September, 1886, his Royal Highness explained that it was intended that the Institute should represent the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the Empire, and be at once a Museum, an Exhibition, and a place for the discussion of Colonial and Indian topics. The Lord Mayor—the late Sir John Staples—promptly responded, offering his warmest co-operation, and opened a Fund at the Mansion House, as the Prince had suggested, for the receipt of contributions. Active measures were taken to collect subscriptions throughout the Empire, and by the end of 1887 contributions amounting to £350,000 had been promised. This large amount was subsequently augmented to £413,000. Many Indian Princes gave handsome contributions to the Fund, aggregating over £100,000 ; the Colonial Governments gave liberally ; while in the United Kingdom private subscriptions reached the large total of £237,000. Individual donations at home varied from £10,000 to one penny. A permanent endowment fund, amounting to £141,000 ensures the Institute an income of £4,000 a year.

The foundation-stone of the structure, laid by her Majesty in July of the Jubilee year, is an enormous block of South African granite, which rests on a pedestal of Indian bricks. Mr. T. E. Colcutt, the architect, has erected an imposing building in the Early Italian Renaissance style, freely rendered. The chief feature is a great tower nearly three hundred feet high, which like two lesser towers on the further side, is utilised for tank spaces and store rooms, and will eventually give elevation and shelter to a chime of bells. The Great Hall has yet to be built ; it will be decorated with various marbles and Indian teak panelling. While waiting for the construction of the Great Hall—which will be a separate block connected with the rest by staircases and passages—there are now completed conference halls for Colonial and Indian use, a Council Room and Offices, Reading and Writing Rooms, a News Room, and a Library. The Indian exhibits occupy a wing, and have been carefully arranged and classified by Sir George Birdwood and others. The Colonies will have similar exhibits of the raw materials and manufactures characteristic of each. Everything will be arranged so as to afford scientific, practical, and commercial information in respect of source of supply of the various products of the soil or the industry of every country within the compass of the Empire. These collections will be kept up to date ; they will not be allowed to become obsolete. An important part of the Institute machinary for obtaining and diffusing information on industrial subjects is an Intelligence Department based on the model of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. It has already commenced its operations in India and the Chief Colonies, and it is proposed to establish Enquiry Offices which will be in touch with commercial houses and thus acquire and diffuse information amongst business men in the United Kingdom and in every part of her Majesty's Dominions This system, it is hoped, will tend to a true federation of all parts of the Empire. The details of the work of the Institute are in the hands of seven standing committees. Sub-Committees deal with specific subjects while the whole is looked after by an Executive Council nominated by the Governing Body.

A REPORT on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces during the past year shows the condition of the agricultural classes to have been far less distressed than the deficiency of the crops rendered probable. Fortunately the year was characterised by a marked rise in the prices of agricultural produce, most crops yielding a very unsatisfactory outturn. The rabi crop failed, and as a consequence the price of rice in Chattisgarh and the Waniganga district was increased. The demand for food-grains in other parts of the Provinces fell off, and happily the people suffered far less than was at one time feared. Notwithstanding this, however, it is undeniable that the poorer classes during the hot weather suffered in Satpura and Nagpur owing to the abnormal prices of jowari, kodo, and kulki. In the case of cotton, though the crop was a very bad one, there was a contracted demand and a corresponding fall in value. The cotton-growers of Wardha lost eleven lakhs of rupees as compared with their last three years' average receipts. On the other hand the reports on the rail-borne traffic of the Central Provinces are shown to have beaten record. The most striking points were the decline in the export of cotton and the very large increase in the export of rice, the wheat trade being normal. It was believed that with the opening of the railway between Chattisgarh and Calcutta a direct trade in wheat would be established. But this hope was not realised. A trade in rice has sprung up between Chattisgarh and the North-Western Provinces along the Bilaspur-Kutni branch. These fluctuations, however, prevented any absolute want of food, notwithstanding the failure of crops. Indeed it is asserted that not even in Nagpur was there any severe distress. In the Satpuras among the hill people and the Sironcha jungle tribes suffered both from failure of crops and destructive floods ; still there was no apparent general destitution. The poor people lived on "roots and fruits" varied occasionally with pounded mango kernels and a few mhowra flowers, and seemed to thrive on it. With a view to assisting the people in this manner the administration opened a number of forest blocks in the tracts concerned, for free picking of mohwra, a concession which is believed was fully appreciated, seeing that many malguzars followed suit. The relations existing between landlord and tenant throughout the Provinces are reported generally good, though it is not long since we heard of a landlord going to collect his rent with a Winchester repeating rifle and barricading himself in a police thanna to escape the resentment of the tenants. Nothing of this sort is recorded in the report before us, but the Chief Commissioner admits himself gravely concerned that in some cases the landlords totally disregard their ryots and converting their villages into fields for grain speculation, the relations between landlords and tenants are sometimes such as might prevail between the mere usurer and his bond-slave. The tenants immeshed in such endless embarrassments that at each harvest they were practically bound to hand over the entire produce to the landlord. The Chief Commissioner has not failed to impress upon the latter that this is a distinct contravention of the object with which proprietary rights were conferred, and he has instructed the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer at Nagpur to investigate several cases which have just come to light.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER has penned a characteristic memorandum on the subject of mortality caused by wild beasts and venomous snakes in India, which finds its way into yesterday's issue of the *Government Gazette*. The memorandum was sent out to this country under Lord Kimberley's direction, for the edification of local governments and administrations, and the theme of it is "I told you so twenty years ago." According to Sir Joseph, so long ago as the seventies he provided the Government of India with pictures of the most destructive snakes—the cobra, the ophiophagus, krait, sankin, viper, and phursa among others—and he thinks that if copies of these pictures were struck off and widely distributed, much mortality might be prevented, for the people could not fail to recognise the poisonous snakes and destroy them. His recommendation is that the system of rewards should be extended rather than curtailed, but that care be taken to avoid paying for harmless snakes. Sir Joseph doubts whether the destruction of jungle round the villages, though possibly valuable from a sanitary point of view, will avail much towards diminishing the number of snakes. Although recognising that the habits of the people, and the way in which they stolidly expose themselves to danger constitute an obstacle with which it is very difficult to reckon "until advancing civilisation shall have ameliorated their condition in this respect." Sir Joseph does not think that the difficulties are insurmountable. The need for measures, so he advises the India Office, is obviously great. Having laid down this principle, Sir Joseph Fayrer proceeds to suggest the measures. The distribution of pictures is, as we have intimated, one of these, and as a matter of fact the first. Then the appointment of someone to supervise measures, and, finally, the giving of rewards for their destruction wherever poisonous snakes exist. As regards the appointment of an official to superintend operations for the destruction of snakes and *ferae naturae* generally, Sir Joseph would not add to the already too responsible and numerous duties of District Officers, but would depute one to the special duty. This and the payment of rewards will involve expenditure, but he holds that the money would be well spent in obviating a death-cause which must be regarded as to a great extent preventible. As to tigers and leopards, he would encourage shikaring by a relaxation of the Forest Laws. And, finally, he suggests to the Supreme Government as worthy of consideration whether it would not be well to place the work in the hands of a selected officer, or officers, whose whole time and attention should be devoted to it. The system of strangling Thuggi, he points out, so long the curse of India, has entirely disappeared under a well-organised preventive system, supervised by specially-selected officers. And Sir Joseph gives it as his opinion that any officer who should be to tigers, leopards, cobras, kraits, daboias, and phursas what Sleeman was to the strangling Thugs, would prove no less a boon to the country than that distinguished officer, and would probably save a greater number of lives. "For I doubt," concludes the writer, "if it can be shown that strangling Thugs ever killed twenty to twenty-four thousand people a year."

A NEW number of the *Journal* of the Bombay Natural History Society was issued yesterday, and is as usual filled with artistic illustrations and instructive letter press. Perhaps the most interesting contribution for the general reader is that in which Admiral Kennedy recounts his last year's visit to Rodriguez, Mauritius, and Reunion. At Rodriguez, he tells us, the deer which are estimated at about two thousand head, are the offspring of two pair landed thirty years ago from Mauritius and Borneo. They are safe except when naval officers visit the island, and this not being frequent there is always an abundance of really good sport. At Mauritius, on the other hand, the Admiral tells us, the system which prevails of killing small stags, is unsportsmanlike calculated to lead to the deterioration, if not to the extinction, of the species, for sport degenerates into slaughter when the hospitality of the landowners induces them to invite their many friends to shoot. Mr. W. F. Sinclair's paper entitled "Up a Hill" is also included in this number of the *Journal*. The hill in question is one within view from Mahableshwar, Guhiri. The birds and beasts he met with are enumerated, and the habits of many of them popularly described. Professor Littledale, of the Baroda College, contributes some notes on wild dogs which add much to our knowledge of these animals, and there are also papers on the usual diversity of subjects, among which Dr. Kirtikar's paper on Indian flowers, Commander Hoskyn's "Botany of the Laccadives," and Mr. Betham's "Butterflies of the Central Provinces" are worthy of especial notice.

WE learn from our Calcutta correspondent that more outrages are reported from Cachar. The Leaf House Hospital, and the Baboo's dwelling in the Monacherra tea-garden have been burned. Though the damage done is not extensive, there is no doubt it was the work of incendiaries. The state of affairs in Cachar has assumed a most serious aspect, and the tea planters of that district, as may be seen from a report in another column, have just sent in a strongly-worded representation to Government on the subject.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAG-SHIP BOADICEA, under the command of Captain G. A. Gifford, with H. E. Admiral W. R. Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board, left for Mauritius yesterday afternoon. His Excellency having dispensed with a guard-of-honour, only a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the Admiral's departure. Three other men-of-war also left with the flag-ship to proceed to Mauritius : the Pigeon under the command of Captain Gray ; the Marathon, under the command of Captain Hill ; and the Redbreast, under the command of Captain Stewart.

MR. J. W. FELLOWS, Police Probationer, has been temporarily transferred from Satara to Poona. Mr. Fellows will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. E. A. Bulkley.

MR. W. DODERET, I.C.S., has been appointed a visitor of the Kaira Jail.

MR. H. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed an extension for two months and-a-half to his six months' furlough.

MR. F. C. JONES, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed one year's extraordinary leave.

MR. K. M. CHATFIELD, Director of Public Instruction, who went home by last Saturday's mail steamer, has been granted special leave for six months.

MR. K. M. CHATFIELD, being on leave, Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., (Oxen) is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction ; Mr. J. T. Horthornthwaite, M.A., (Cantab) will act as Principal of the Elphinstone College.

MR. A. P. YOUNG, F.G.S., F.L.S., will act as Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, vice Mr. R. B. Pitt, proceeding on privilege leave.

MR. E. P. CLOSE will act as Fourth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Hill.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., will act as Civil-Surgeon, Broach.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN M. A. T. COLLIE, Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, has been granted six months' extension of leave.

MR. T. D. LITTLE, proceeding on leave, Colonel J. B. Cruickshank, R.E., will act as Chief Engineer, Public Works Department ; Mr. P. Reynolds, Superintending Engineer, Central Division ; Mr. W. H. Le Quesne, Executive Engineer, for Irrigation, Poona ; Mr. A. Hill, F.C.H., Executive Engineer, Thana ; and Mr. H. F. Beale, Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

MR. A. CONLEY, Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts in the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, during the absence of Major E. A. Waller, R.E., on privilege leave.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Side, has been granted three months' leave.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending May 9, was 583, giving a death-rate of 35·24 per annum per thousand as against 37·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·85 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 212 died from fevers ; 14, small-pox ; 16, measles ; 62, phthisis ; 10, cholera ; 32 diseases of the nervous system ; 81, affections of the respiratory organs ; 12, diarrhœa ; 6, dysentery ; 26, still-born ; 56, old age and debility ; and 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 26 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 255 ; Hindu outcaste, 63 ; Mussalman, 147 ; Parsee, 34 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 6 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Chinese, 1 ; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 352 as against 329 the corresponding period of last year, and 301 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE SYMBOL OF UNITY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Her Majesty the Queen, replying to the Address read by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, yesterday, said she recognized in the Institute a fitting symbol of the unity of the Empire.

Her Majesty, before leaving, shook hands warmly with the Indian Princes who were present.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND THE PRINCESS MAY.

There was a great ovation along the route when the Duke of York and Princess May drove together in the same carriage to the Institute.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Lord Sheffield's cricket eleven have beaten the Australian team by eight wickets.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Member for South Tyrone, introduced an amendment to the Home Rule Bill for abolishing the proposed second Chamber in Ireland, which was rejected by a majority of fifty-one votes.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

The *Times* states that the Duke of Cambridge has approved of the appointment of General Stewart to the temporary Command of the Madras Army. It is understood that the post of Commander-in-Chief of Madras will not be filled up at present owing to the pending re-arrangements as regards the Presidency Commands.

FIRES AT HULL.

Another incendiary fire has taken place at Hull.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, MAY 10.

The German Radical papers resent the remarks made by the Emperor William regarding the Army Bill in his speech at the Review yesterday.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, MAY 10.

According to the Agricultural Bureau report, the average acreage planted is 85 5-16. Planting is well advanced but backward spring retards growth.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left Suez, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria with the homeward mails of the 6th instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m., to-day.

SEWAGE WORKS IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

A commitee is to assemble to report on the scheme for the sewage works of Cawnpore.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S LEVEE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's levee, at Naini Tal, is finally fixed for the morning of the Queen's Birthday.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner-designate, Central Provinces, will leave Allahabad to take up his new charge on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

THE SIKHIM-THIBET TREATY.

Negociations under the Sikhim-Thibet Treaty are not likely to close for some time, as China has put forward new proposals regarding the import of Indian tea to Thibet, and these are now under consideration.

THE MANAGER OF THE LATE HIMALAYA BANK.

The Magistrate at Mussoori issued a warrant on Wednesday, under Section 3 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, for the arrest of Mr. Moss, manager, late Himalaya Bank, which will be taken to Adelaide forthwith by Inspector Wilkinson.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT'S CASE.

Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, has delayed his report on the Khan of Khelat's case until the opinion of the Sirdars, who have been ordered to assemble in durbar, has been pronounced. They are said to be unanimous against the continuance of the Khan in power.

THE WORKING OF THE C. D. ACTS IN INDIA.

The Home authorities have notified to the Government of India that the latter may send witnesses o appear before a departmental committee appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into he working of the C. D. Acts in India.

THE ARMY CUP RACE.

The Army Cup has become one of most popular aces in Upper India. The first entries, which were ublished last week, number no fewer than forty-wo.

CHIN NEWS.

Several Chins were brought in as prisoners to Fort White, on Tuesdey, and a number of guns were surrendered. The prisoners will proceed shortly under an escort to Kendat Jail.

Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, is at Tiddim doing excellent work with the surrounding villages.

The head-quarters of the 1st Burma Rifles will be transferred from Fort White to Tiddim by the end of this month. For the present the stockade of Fort Vhite will be abandoned, and troops will shift into he new stockade by the end of this month. The ublic Works Department and the Sappers are very usy in completing it. The new site is about half a nile nearer the water supply, which will get over he difficulty experienced in obtaining water owing o the distance and the difficult road from here.

Telegraph communication with Tiddim has been pened since the 20th ultimo. The country is apidly being settled, and the villagers are beginning o have confidence in, and to appreciate, the British ule.

THE BALLADHUN MURDERERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Inspector-General of Police has arrived in ilchar, and is hopeful of bringing the Balladhun nurderers to justice. A strong body of the punitive olice will be quartered on the suspected villages.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES WOOD MASON.

A telegram has been received in Calcutta to-day nnouncing the death of Mr. James Wood Mason, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, for over wenty years. As President of the Microscopical ociety and Professor in Comparative Anatomy, residency College, he rendered invaluable service o Zoology in India. He sailed in the Ganges being ery ill at the time, and died at sea.

DACOITY IN THE DHANGADRA STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 11.

The *Kathiawar Times* of this evening reports the ws of the capture of eleven more dacoits by ptain O'Donnel. These men were apparently of gang who lately attacked Dhanala with fatal ults.

KOHIMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kohima has wired to the Assam Government reporting the cutting up, twelve days ago, of Swemi, Manipur, and the Naga village at the extreme north-east of the Manipur State by a combination of Kukis and Tahkuls. It is reported that two hundred and eighty persons have been massacred. The Political Agent at Manipur is taking an escort of one hundred men to punish the guilty villages, and intends establishing a police post at Swemi.

CHILAS NEWS.

The tribesmen are dispersing still very rapidly at Chilas, and if no attack takes place in three days, none need be expected. The Chilas garrison will probably be decreased to three hundred strong.

THE WARSHIP WARREN HASTINGS.

The new warship Warren Hastings is almost completed and will be ready for starting almost immediately.

THE PROVIDENT FUND OF THE INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS.

The names of the Indian Marine Officers, who wished to join the Provident Fund, have been sent to the Secretary of State for his decision.

THUNDERSTORMS IN SIMLA.

Terrific thunderstorms have fallen in Simla of late, and some damage has been done in the neighbourhood.

HAVE WOMEN COURAGE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the article "Have Women Courage?" in your issue of to-day, permit me to say there is little difficulty in answering the question asked by Mrs. Fenwick Miller Ford in the affirmative in India.

It is the land of brave women! How many brave hearted women have come out to India, to share the joys and sorrows of their husbands in a land not overflowing with milk and honey, since the Rupee has depreciated from two shillings sterling in the good old days! to one shilling and three pence in the bad new times!

They go their daily round of duty with cheerfulness and patience, without a word of murmur or complaint—that speaks of the highest courage, all the more praiseworthy, because it is never noticed. And then the time comes when the children have to be sent home for health purposes or education, and either they must be trusted to strangers, or the mother must sacrifice her own desire to be with her husband and go home to lead a life of great anxiety and care separated from the one nearest and dearest to her.

So long as the children are well, the wife and husband are happy, but when sickness appears, then comes the trying time for the mother, which brings to the front the fine feelings and courage of the Anglo-Indian wife and mother, and although separated from her protector, she strives to do her duty nobly, and willingly faces danger, and even death, for those she so fondly cares for.

In no country in the world do we see the fine and noble qualities of women more exemplified than in India. Witness the hundreds who patiently devote their lives to their husbands and children; who show continued self-sacrifice and exhibit as much courage though in a quiet way, as men who have earned fame by deeds of daring on the battle-field. They seem to look for no other reward than the love of their husbands and children, and the knowledge of having done their duty.

I need hardly add it affords me much pleasure to chronicle my experience of the quiet enduring courage of Anglo-Indian women whom I have met during a considerable residence in the East.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, May 11. CHIVALRY.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the 10th instant I attended the annual meeting of this company. No public announcement had been made, and no reporters were present. About twenty shareholders were present (three of the directors were absent), and no one expressed any dissatisfaction that no dividend was declared, with the exception of myself and one other shareholder.

On the usual resolution being proposed—that the accounts be adopted and passed—I made the following remarks:—

> Before passing the accounts I should like to say a few words. This is the second year we have been called together without declaring a dividend. From a shareholder's point of view this is most unsatisfactory. I hope to hear from the chairman that the board of directors have decided on some scheme to put an end to an anomalous state of things. No doubt the origin of the evil is having to pay 8 per cent. on half the capital of the company. That cannot now be helped, but the great evil is, the interests of the agents and the shareholders are not identical. I may be told that the arrangements, as made with the agents, are guaranteed by the Articles of Association, but articles of Association can be altered by a majority of the shareholders. There may be a difficulty in this case because of the large number of shares held, and the agent and his connection, but I still think the law would relieve us in another. If we receive no dividends we are practically working at a loss; with a declaration from the shareholders to the High Court; with an application for a winding-up order the Court might grant relief, and the company could be re-constructed on new lines. I do not say this could be done; it is only a suggestion as a way out of the difficulties we have got into.
>
> The accounts, of course, will be passed, as they are certified to be correct by respectably auditors and signed by a highly respectable board of directors.
>
> A most glaring inconsistency in the accounts, on the debtor side is "loss on consignment, Rs. 19,072," and agents' commission, Rs. 27,648. It, therefore, appears that profit or no profit, the agents get paid, they have only to go on selling; it does not matter a jot if it is at a loss, they will get paid. This is really a discreditable state of things, and it would have been only decent if the agents had borne the loss of their own reckless trading. Even then, the agents, would have still received Rs. 9,500 as commission for the year, besides all the other items amounting to Rs. 6,500, office allowance, etc. In this way the interests of the agents and shareholders would be identical. I do not intend to propose any formal resolution, but I leave the matter in the hands of the board, feeling convinced they will see the moderateness of my remarks.

The chairman in reply, simply fell back on the Articles of Association; the agents have received no more than they were entitled to, the directors had nothing whatever to do with the management. This naive remark brought forth the enquiry: "Then what is the object of having seven directors, and what do they meet to do?" "Articles of Association" again. The chairman eventually undertook to bring the question raised to the notice of the directors at the next meeting, and after re-electing directors, to continue to do nothing, and two auditors, the meeting came to a close.

Publicity given to this baneful system of paying agents on the outturn of yarn instead of on the results of profits made on the year's working cannot fail in the long run to put an end to the system.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 11. L. PENNY.

THE SOLICITOR AND THE GHARRYWALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please give to this letter the same prominence that you gave to the report of Mr. Hemming's case in your paper.

The statement made by the complainant before the Magistrate that he had not instructed any advocate to withdraw the case is entirely untrue. I received instructions direct from him, and I hold his signed authority.—Yours, &c.,

May 11. ARDESHIR B. KAPADIA.

FAILURE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A Surat correspondent writes:—I regret to learn on reliable authority that Mr. Almond, a prominent and well-known resident of Surat, has come to grief in his mercantile transactions. Approximately it may be said that his losses in cotton amount to Rs. 1,60,000. Like many more he held, or was induced to purchase, Surats, Khandeish, and other descriptions, but, as all are aware, the price of all descriptions of cotton fell Rs. 60 and 70 per candy, whereas many were of opinion for the past four months, that the daily decline of Americans would recover itself, but such has not been the case, and Mr. Almond suffers for being sanguine. After meeting all his engagements thus far to the extent of about Rs. 1,64,000, he has now, I hear, to meet his liabilities which will amount probably to Rs.1,50,000. Against this it is supposed, he holds good substantial assets to about Rs. 80,000 or 90,000. It will be seen then that after years of toil, battling with keen competition, unsparing neither time or trouble, single-handed working his factories at Jalna, Orleandich, Surat, and other places, after exhibiting marsplendid tact as a merchant, misfortune overtakes him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Disputes about water rights seem to be common on the Afghan border, observes a contemporary, which adds:—We hear from the Kurram Valley that the Afghans have destroyed a canal at Karlachi constructed under the orders of Mr. Merk. He will probably reconstruct it.

The following tempting advertisement appears in the column of the *Hindu*:—"Wanted a Smartha Brahmin bridegroom, young and educated, for a beautiful Smartha Brahmin virgin widow bride of twelve years. She would bring a dowry and the good wishes of her father, who may be instrumental in providing the bridegroom with employment of good emoluments."

Mr. M. R. Weld, District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool, has obtained the permission of Government to retire from the Madras Civil Service with effect from the 12th August next, on the usual annuity of £1,000, payable in England. Having joined the Service on the 12th August, 1868, Mr. Weld's total service at date of retirement will have amounted to twenty-five years, of which twenty-one years will have been passed in active service.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Surgeon-Major Martin, had a remarkable escape at Ootacamund on Tuesday while driving in her phaeton. When she was going past Awdry House a large tree, which some men were felling, close to the roadside, came down with a crash, and, missing the carriage, fell on the syce, who was sitting behind, killing him on the spot.

The removal of the Khan's treasure from the fort to the camp, previous to its removal to Quetta, commenced on Monday morning. Ten lakhs will be left at Kelat. The troops are employed on the work, which will be arduous, as the entrance to the treasury and the streets of the city are very narrow. The treasure is mostly in boxes of three maunds. All the treasure will be counted. A troop of the 6th Bombay Cavalry left Mustang for Quetta on Monday. It is expected that the following will form the garrison here for the summer and autumn:—Two guns No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, one squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and four companies of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 29th April was 230 against 215 and 210 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 18. There were 24 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 14 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 22 respectively against 78 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·7 per mille per annum, against 24·4, the mean of the last five years.

The Archæological Surveyor to the North-West Provinces Government has under preparation what will be an interesting monograph on the Mogul architecture of Fatehpore-Sikri.

The following official notice has been issued with regard to the outbreak of glanders in Kashmir:—Intending visitors to Kashmir are informed that a severe outbreak of glanders has occurred in Kashmir, and the disease is apparently widely-spread in the Valley. Under these circumstances great risk will be run in marching horses, etc., into the country. It is also notified for information that posts of inspection with a view to the prevention of the spread of the disease into the Punjab have been located on the different routes leading from Kashmir to British India, and that horses, etc., leaving Kashmir territory will be subjected to quarantine on arrival in British India.

Proceedings were instituted at Mussoorie on Monday before the District Magistrate for the extradition of Mr. Moss, Manager of the late Himalaya Bank. Mr. A. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Vansittart, for the Crown, applied to the Magistrate to issue a warrant and to record evidence justifying the extradition for despatch to Australia, under the Fugitive Offenders Act. The charges are criminal breach of trust as a banker, criminal misappropriation, falsification of documents, and abetment of those offences. The evidence recorded was principally formal proof of the documents, including the accused's deposition at the inquiry before Mr. Benson, Judge of Saharanpur, last year, and also as to the circumstances of Mr. Moss's departure to Australia. The hearing was then adjourned.

Recently there have been several cases of natives waylaying and beating soldiers at Secunderabad. On Sunday last three men of the 21st Hussars when returning to Barracks, about 9 p.m., were waylaid by a number of natives and beaten: Private F. Francis so severely that he had to be conveyed to hospital, where he still remains under treatment. It is feared that some of these days the troops will turn out and retaliate.

Towards the close of the financial year there was a cessation in the outflow of gold from this country, which had been so marked and abnormal a feature of the economic statistics of the preceding months, and in March the net imports amounted to 22,000 ounces. Nevertheless in the whole year the gold sent away exceeds that imported by an amount represented in value by 281 lakhs of rupees.

A terrific storm, described in the telegrams below, burst over the Chin Hills last week, continuing for several days. A convoy, which had the misfortune to be caught in it on Saturday, just as they were at the highest point of the range, last a sepoy, a muleteer, and four Burman coolies, besides fourteen mules, from the cold and severity of the weather. A disaster such as this is suggestive rather of the risks of travel on the Karakoram than of those which one would expect to encounter on the Burma Hills.

Dr. W. A. Hammond, retired Surgeon-General of the United States Army, relates an extraordinary case in evidence of the fallacy of the popular notion that it is impossible to survive very serious injury to the brain. A strong, healthy man, twenty-five years of age, was engaged in ramming down a charge of powder in a rock to be blasted, when an explosion took place, and the tamping iron was driven through his head from the base of his skull to the vertex. In a few minutes he recovered his consciousness, was put into a cart, and carried three-quarters of a mile to his residence, where he got out and walked into the house. Two hours afterwards he was seen by a physician: he was then quite conscious and collected in his mind, but exhausted by an extensive hemorrhage from the hole in the top of his head. But the wound finally closed up, and his recovery was complete. He lived (adds Dr. Hammond) twelve and a-half years after the accident, and his cranium, with the bar that went through it, are now in the Warren Anatomical Museum at Boston.

Nothing has yet been settled regarding the future of the Mud Gorge Railway. The recommendations of the recent Committee are now being considered.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be held about the 1st of August. Mr. L. G. Prickett is again acting as Honorary Secretary.

From the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 282 Hindus, 48 Mahomedans, and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 355 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 326. The deaths are thus classified:—30 from measles, 135 from fevers, 31 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 147 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the previous years was 37·5 per 1,000 per annum.

M. Haffkine is at Jhansi inoculating for cholera. On Wednesday about twelve officers and sixty men of the Artillery and Wiltshire Regiment, and thirteen men of the 45th Sikhs, were inoculated at the Station Hospital. On Thursday the first inoculation was to continue at the Railway Hospital, where about the same number was to be operated on. The second inoculation is fixed for Sunday next, the 14th.

The Kolar Gold Field (April) report shows that at the Champion Reef as was expected, the returns of gold for last month exceed those for March, the figures being respectively 2,829ozs. of gold from 2,000 tons of ore crushed, and 2,335ozs. from 1,600 tons. 1,540ozs. were obtained in February, and 1,500 ozs. in January.

The last year ought to have been a superexcellent one for the Indian wheat trade, observes an up-country paper, if there was anything of substance in the theory that a low exchange stimulates exports; for exchange, as we all know to our cost, dropped fast and heavily through the year, falling to the lowest point yet reached. The same may be said of freights, which are still so unremunerative that the shipowner is in despair. Yet the export of wheat in the official year ending on the 31st March last only reached 14,973,453 cwt., or well under three-quarters of a million tons. This figure is something under that which so far may be regarded as the annual average extent of the trade, and it approximates very closely to the anticipations expressed by us some time ago. There was enough wheat available in the country for double the actual exports, but it was not wanted, the European markets having been abundantly supplied with American and other wheat, so abundantly that the average price in England recently touched 24s. 8d. a quarter, the lowest price known in modern times.

At the famous Broken Hill Silver Mines, New South Wales, a mineral has been found which is arousing interest amongst miners and metallurgists in the colony. It is an iodide of copper, and is of a dark chocolate colour except that the tips of the honeycomb formation are reddish and cerotic where fractured. Mr. Marsh, of Broken Hill, considers that a curious chemical problem is presented by the mineral, occurring as it does in a silver-bearing lode, and being formed in the midst of argentiferous minerals, if not in the presence of silver solutions. Considering the strong affinity of silver for iodine, the presence of copper iodide in such a position is, he thinks, almost unaccountable.

In the statement that the Khan of Dir had been chosen to succeed Mian Gul of Swat, our trans-frontier correspondents were, perhaps, a little premature, for it now seems more likely that the eldest son of Mian Gul will succeed. At the same time the Khan of Dir may be regarded as the Amir's representative, and there is, of course, a strong faction in his favour. If the Amir dares once more to openly set aside the wishes of the Government of India and interfere in Swat, the Khan of Dir's chances would be greatly improved; but, otherwise, Mian Gul's son is the natural successor. At present, however, politics in Swat appear to centre round the efforts which Umra Khan of Bajaur is making to recover the horses which were stolen on their way to Bajaur by people in Swat, and it is more than likely that we shall hear of a determined attack being made by him upon Thana in Swat. This will have a double good effect so far as we are concerned; for it would distract the attention of the Kohistanis from Chilas, and of Umra Khan from Chitral.

Although the scheme for the establishment of Farm Schools at five Agricultural centres has been sanctioned, Coimbatore, Godavari, and Bellary having been already selected for three of the centres, all immediate action on the scheme has been ordered, on the representation of the Government of India, to be held over pending the receipt of Dr. Voelker's report on Indian Agriculture and the elaboration by the Government of India, in communication with all local Governments, of the broad principles on which all schemes of Agricultural education and improvement should be based.

It is understood that Colonel Durand has sent in the names of several men of the Kashmir Bodyguard regiment as worthy of special reward for their gallantry during the action at Chilas, and has also strongly recommended Lieutenant Moberley for the D. S. O.

The *Madras Times* regrets to learn that in consequence of ill-health Mr. E. F. Stranack, Manager of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, has to leave Madras for Europe. He will probably sail about the 20th instant, and will remain away until cooler weather has set in.

The changes made in the Army Act, notably those giving increased power of summary punishment to the Commanding Officers and reducing the number of members of District Courts-Martial to three in all places, have been generally approved by military men at home. Lord Chelmsford has spoken strongly in their favour in the House of Lords. The objection that the increased summary power might be exerised by junior officers commanding detachments is, it is understood, to be met by regulations whereby they cannot be exercised by those under the rank of field officer.

The well-known Gibraltar monkey was brought into prominence recently at a meeting of the English Zoological Society. It has been regarded with interest as a living link binding together Europe and Africa, for it occurs on both sides of the Straits. It seems however that the Rock of Gibraltar was originally stocked with these apes, though historical accounts of their introduction are of the vaguest kind. Some years ago the colony was reduced to three individuals, and in 1863 an old male killed two younger companions, and is reported to have made a desperate attempt at suicide by leaping into the sea. Whether he was saved to found another family is not clear, but at any rate there are now at least sixty of these monkeys, the fostering of which ought to be a very important part of the duties of the Governor.

A new Orang-outang has just been received at the Zoological Gardens in London. It is a little baby of about a year old, and has been committed to the care of "Jack," who has been at the Gardens for some time. The two creatures play together in the most friendly way, and it is quite touching to observe the care which the older animal takes of the younger. The Anthropoids are always the greatest favourities with the public, but unfortunately this favour is shown in a too liberal donation of nuts. These are as bad, it should be remembered, for young Orangs as they are for young children, or nearly so. The Orang is considered by some to be the most human of all the Anthropoids.

The following letter from the late Mr. Abington to Mrs. Langtry, written on the day the former left England, has been published:—"My dear Lillie,—I sail to-morrow for America. Yesterday I made my will, and have left everything to you. Yours ever, George." It has accordingly been guessed that there is a late codicil or will revoking the dispositions made in favour of the testator's mother and relatives, but the deceased's solicitors have assured an interviewer that there is nothing of the kind, and they added that had such a will or codicil been brought forward it would have been strenuously resisted by them.

Professor Max Muller has felt it necessary to explain why he has choosen for his final volume of Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Glasgow (Longmans) the title of "Theosophy or Psychological Religion." It seemed to him, he says, that the venerable name of Theosophy, so well known among early Christian thinkers as expressing the highest knowledge of God within the reach of the human mind, has of late been so misappropriated that it was high time to restore it to its proper function. "It should (he adds) be known once for all that one may call oneself a Theosophist without being suspected of believing in spirit-rappings, table-turnings, or any other occult sciences and black arts."

News has come to a German firm in Cairo that Vita Hassan, Emin Pacha's former physician, is dead. He was born of Italian parents at Tunis in 1858, was educated in Egypt, and entered early into the service of the Egyptian Government. In 1880 he was sent to the Soudan, and was afterwards the constant companion of Emin until the latter reached Bagamoyo on his return to the coast. Vita Hassan had made plans for further travels when he fell sick last year of an incurable disease, from which death has now released him. He had been able to note down his experiences in a book, which will shortly be published in Berlin, entitled "The Truth about Emin Pacha, the Egyptian Equatorial Province and the Soudan."

THE PILGRIM SHIP KHIVA.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Schumaker, who was in command of the Khiva on her voyage to Jedda, arrived at Karachi on the 9th inst., and has given some further particulars of the disaster which befell the Khiva during her voyage from Bombay to Aden.

As already reported, the Khiva left Bombay about 12th April, and soon after the departure from that port small-pox broke out on board, some two or three passengers being stricken down with the disease daily out of a total of nearly 1,000 on board. On the 17th the Captain received a report that the fore part of the ship was on fire. Every effort was then made by the officers and crew to find out where the centre of the conflagration was located. Mr. Brolly, the chief officer, had it reported to him that smoke was coming up from the coal bunkers, but after water had been pumped on the coals for some time it was discovered that the fire was in the lower hold. The upper and 'tween decks of the Khiva were set apart for the accommodation of pilgrim passengers, and on the hatches being removed dense volumes of smoke were seen to ascend from below. It was found difficult to get at the seat of the fire owing to the fore hold being filled with a miscellaneous cargo; but despite the blinding smoke, the officers and crew, assisted by the Bokhari pilgrims, commenced removing packages to enable the ship's hoses to be played on the flames. Eventually, the latter was done, but in the meantime the flames, which had got a strong hold, showing that the fire had been raging for some hours, if not days, burst upwards, and made it very difficult for the workers to attempt to combat with the conflagration. As the fire gained the mastery it became almost impossible to work below decks, the officers being gradually driven back as the flames rose higher. By the afternoon of the 17th the whole of the fore part of the ship was well alight, so that it became impossible to reach the store-room or get at the provisions, while by four in the afternoon the flames had obtained such a strong hold that the foremast was burnt through and fell with a crash over the side. The pilgrims at first were panic-stricken. Captain Schumaker, finding the fire on the Khiva had obtained a strong hold, decided to give up all thought of proceeding on his course to Aden, and at once steered for land, which at that time was some 150 miles distant. During the greater part of the 17th the passengers were to be seen here and there on decks, praying, shouting, or offering money for the saving of their lives. Throughout the night the Khiva was kept going at the forced rate of about ten knots, and early next morning land was sighted ahead. At about 9-30 on the morning of the 18th, the Khiva was run aground on the beach, about three miles north of Ras Merbat, but before the landing of the pilgrims could be commenced several of their number made a rush for one of the boats, with the result that it capsized before entering the water, precipitating its occupants into the sea, twenty pilgrims being drowned. Beyond the above mishap the landing was effected in safety, the vessel only being a short distance from shore, while the majority of those on board saved their property and some provisions. While the landing was in progress many Arabs came down to the scene, and some of their number went on board the vessel.

The friendly Bedouins from the hills protected the pilgrims from raids and the whole of the rescued crew and passengers moved to an encampment near the town of Merbat. Captain Schumaker and the crew left in a buggalow on the 22nd April and arrived of Muscat on the 30th where the British Consul chartered the Avoca. About 750 pilgrims had in the meantime left that place in native boats for Aden, Muscat, and Jeddah, but the Bokhari pilgrims, relying on Captain Schumaker's word that he would return for them, had remained behind and awaited his return. The Avoca with the pilgrims left Merbat on Friday last, and arrived at Karachi on Tuesday, when, in consequence of several of the passengers still suffering from small-pox, she was placed in quarantine by the Port Medical Officials, and anchored off Manora. The pilgrims were afterwards taken up the harbour and housed in quarantine huts on the Manora mainland, where they will be kept for the prescribed time previous to being allowed to enter Karachi or return to their homes.

THE P. & O. MAIL-BOAT GUICOWAR.

Yesterday afternoon, in response to an invitation from Mr. Uloth, Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, a number of gentlemen enjoyed a two-hours' pleasant trip up the harbour in the new passenger mail-boat Guicowar, which has been recently built in the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, under the supervision of Mr. Wilson, the Superintendent of the Dockyard. She is a spacious and handsomely fitted steam barge, going some ten knots, and is in every way a decided improvement on the familiar landing boats.

Her length over all is 117 feet and 8 inches; beam 22 feet; depth at centre 8 feet; builders' tonnage 249 tons; the indicated horse-power 280. The vessel is built of steel, and divided by thwart-ship bulkhead into four tanks with a capacity for carrying 108 tons of fresh water for supplying to vessels. On the deck are built a passenger saloon and a mail-room, and above these is a promenade deck 50 feet long and 76 feet wide.

The vessel is fitted with twin screw, inverted compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 9 inches and 16½ inches diameter and 14 inches stroke. Her light draft enables her to go alongside the Apollo Bunder at almost any state of the tide. She has been specially constructed for the landing and embarking of passengers by the Company's vessels. This is the second vessel of the kind constructed at the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, the first being the Cumballa, which on competition was steamed across to Aden, where she is now employed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain F. W. Marriott has been transferred to the Supernumerary List from the 1st instant.

Major J. W. Anderson, Staff Corps, Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), has been granted leave for one year.

Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

Second-Lieutenant C. B. Loring, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieutenant C. T. Mathew, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant J. B. S. Alderson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant C.M. Moores, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The following promotions have been made:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peters, M. B., Indian Medical Service, to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bowman, promoted to Surgeon-Colonel.

It sounds like a traveller's tale to be informed that in the Japanese province of Echigo the snow-fall this year has been so heavy that a hamlet called Takata is buried altogether, its site only being indicated by notice-boards bearing the legend: "The village of Takata is underneath here."

Alderman Ben Tillett, of the London County Council, and Secretary of the Dockers' Union, has stood his trial on a charge of inciting to riot at Bristol in December last, and has secured an acquittal, owing to the jury returning a verdict of "guilty" with such qualifications as to the actual intention of the defendant when using words calculated to provoke a riot, that Mr. Justice Cave interpreted their meaning to be one of acquittal. In this he appears to have been mistaken, as the same jury write to the newspapers that they meant to convict. However, the misconstruction is not regretted, as, on the whole, Tillett is one of the most moderate and sincere labour agitators, and the sense that he has experienced a lucky escape from the criminal law may render him more cautious.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

THE POONA BRAHMINS' VIEWS.

The following correspondence between the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Private Secretary to the Governor has been sent to us for publication:—

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Poona, 4th May, 1893.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 28th April, 1893, I have the honour to inform you that immediately after the receipt of your letter, its contents were communicated by wire to leading men in Satara, Sholapur, Nasik, Dhulia, and Ahmednagar, and in spite of the disappointing statement contained in your letter about his Excellency the Governor's resolution not to modify the rules promulgated in March last, representative men from the districts named above have agreed to come here on the 17th instant and wait in deputation on his Excellency the Governor. As is usual on such occasions, the deputation will, I believe, be permitted to introduce the subject in a few preliminary remarks before his Excellency makes his statement. In conclusion the Sabha would request you to convey to his Excellency its respectful thanks for his Excellency's courtesy in agreeing to receive this deputation.—I have, &c.,

G. K. Gokhale,
Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

Mahableshwar, May 7, 1893.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 4, in which you accept the invitation contained in my letter of April 28.

As regards the suggestions contained in the penultimate sentence of your letter, I am desired to say that as his Excellency has already been placed very fully in possession of the views of the Sabha and of the other memorialists by means of the written representations which they have submitted, he thinks that it will be more convenient that, subject to any questions he may put to elucidate doubtful points, the proceedings at the meeting should be limited to his own statement of the considerations on which the action of Government has been based.—I am, &c.,

G. W. Edgerley.

Poona, 10th May, 1893.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 7th May, 1893, I have the honour to state that the request contained in my last letter was made in accordance with a well-established practice which allows deputations to open proceedings by a few introductory remarks, and that it is, therefore, a matter for regret that his Excellency the Governor should desire to dispense with this practice in the case of the deputation that is to wait on him on the 17th instant. It is true that the memorials submitted by the Sabha and other bodies, and by the people of Bombay, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, and Nasik in public meetings assembled, contain an exhaustive examination of the rules in question from the non-official point of view, but the objections urged therein are scattered over various representations, and it would have been greatly convenient if his Excellency had permitted the deputation to present to him a concise statement of the views expressed in these memorials by way of opening the proceedings. As, however, his Excellency has been pleased to decide otherwise and as the deputation will, in consequence, be precluded from making the statement it would very much have wished to make, I will take the opportunity presented by this letter to enumerate the points contained in the previous letters of the Sabha. These points are:—

(1) That contrary to usual practice, the rules in question were not published in draft form before their final adoption, so as to allow an opportunity to the people concerned to submit their views in regard to them in time to be of any avail.

(2) That under these rules, small minorities have been enabled to secure a much larger share of representation than the general public of the Presidency. The District, Local, and Municipal Boards of this Presidency have been assigned only two out of eight recommendation-seats, whereas the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi, and the Sardars of the Deccan and the Zamindars of Sind have been able to secure one seat each. This is inconsistent with the spirit of the declarations made by leading statesmen of both parties when the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was under discussion in Parliament, as also with the declarations repeatedly made by the present Viceroy in the course of his tour last year.

(3) That the allotment of the Bombay Government to Municipal and Local Boards is much less liberal than that of the other Local Governments. The Governments of Bengal, Madras, and N.-W. Provinces have each assigned four seats to these Boards out of a total of, in the case of other first two, seven recommendation-seats, and in the case of the last, only six.

(4) That even in the case of the two divisions in which partial representation has been allowed to the general public, no provision is made in the rules for alternate elections by Municipal and Local Boards. Thus the Local Boards of the Northern Division and the Municipalities of the Southern Division will always remain unrepresented.

(5) That while the Chamber of Commerce at Karachi—a comparatively small body consisting of only thirty-one houses, mostly Europeans, of which sixteen, again, are branches of Bombay firms—has been allowed one seat, the entire native mercantile community has been left unrepresented.

(6) That the Zamindars of Sind have been allowed one recommendation-seat, although they do not seem to be in a position to properly exercise the franchise conferred on them.

(7) That the Central Division has been entirely excluded from all participation in the representation allowed under the rules; that this exclusion is indispensable, from whatever point of view the claims of this division to representation be considered; that in point of population, area, revenue, education, and public spirit it is for ahead of the other divisions of the Presidency; that it includes within its limits the only Municipality in the Presidency, outside the town of Bombay, which elects its own President and in which the proportion of elected to nominated members is that of two-thirds to one-third, instead of half and half; that three of its district towns have been in the past capitals of powerful native Governments; and that its Municipal and Local Boards have been admitted by Government themselves to be, on the whole, in a more satisfactory condition than those elsewhere.

(8) That the nominee of the Sardars is only expected to be a representative of that class, and cannot, in any way, be regarded as a representative of the Central Division; that many of the Sardars, whose names appear in the list, officially published, reside outside the Central Division; and that though a large number of these Sardars are descendants of the ancient aristocracy of the land, they cannot, under the altered circumstances of the country, be taken to represent the varied interests of the general community of the Central Division.

It is now generally understood on what may be regarded an excellent authority, that the Bombay Government were, from the beginning, opposed to the introduction of the principle of representation in the Enlarged Council, and that it was mainly at the instance of the Supreme Government that they drafted the present proposals. Under these circumstances, the public was, to some extent, prepared for the announcement, though its disappointment is none the less keen on that account, that H. E. the Governor has decided to adhere to the rules already promulgated in spite of the unanimous protest of the entire press of the Presidency and the numerous memorials submitted against them. The Sabha, however, does not yet despair of inducing Government to reconsider these rules, and especially in view of the fact that representatives from distant parts of the Central Division are coming in such a season to wait on his Excellency, thereby indicating the intensity of their feeling in the matter. Finally, I may add, that the Sabha remembers—and remembers with thankfulness—that the traditions of the Bombay Government have always been more liberal than those of other Local Governments; that H. E. the Governor cherishes a feeling of pride in those traditions; and that the Viceroy has assured from his seat in the Supreme Legislative Council that all rules adopted at present were only tentative in their character, and that his Lordship would gladly welcome all proposals for their amendment.—I have, &c.,

G. K. Gokhale,
Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

A Berlin correspondent writes: "In one of the theatres here a piece is given in which, during the first act, there is a thunderstorm. In order to produce the lightning two electric cables are used, the ends of which terminate in carbons like those used for electric lamps. When a flash of lightning is to be produced, a man behind the scenes unites the poles of the two cables, which produces an electric spark, and the thing is done. For some time past a workman occupied on the stage had always watched the lightning-producer with the greatest attention. The other day during a rehearsal he thought he would like to try his hand at it. He took hold of the cables and produced the flash, but in consequence of some awkward handling on his part the electric spark struck him, and he fell to the ground completely paralysed. He was at once taken to the hospital, but all medical skill was in vain. The unfortunate man died on Wednesday.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A GIRL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest, at the morgue, touching the death of Fatmabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged eight years, the daughter of a private, named Vulli Khan Dawood Khan, in the 21st Marine Battalion, residing at the regimental lines. The father gave his evidence, which was similar to the facts stated in our yesterday's issue. He further stated that the deceased was the daughter of his first wife, who had died, while the deceased was one year old. On the deceased becoming very ill, the father went to the regimental hospital and requested the apothecary to come to his quarters as his daughter was in a dying state. The apothecary accompanied him to his quarters and saw the deceased dead. The apothecary then threatened the witness and told him to say that the deceased had been suffering from fever for the last three days, and that if the witness stated she had died from vomiting and purging he (the witness) would be sent to jail. The father told the apothecary that he would state according to his instructions. The apothecary then gave the witness a death report and the father on the strength of that buried the body of his daughter on Tuesday, at noon, in the Mahomedan cemetery, at Sonapoor. On the following morning, at 8 o'clock, the witness went to his duty, leaving his wife at home, but on his return, three hours later, he missed her, and a search was made for her but she could not be found. He then searched his boxes and found that currency notes for Rs. 500, ornaments of the value of Rs. 250, and some clothing had been taken away by his wife. He then became suspicious that he and his deceased daughter had been poisoned by his wife. He then reported the matter to his Commanding Officer, Colonel Forjett. From subsequent inquiries made the witness learned that one Furreed, a private in the same regiment, who had been visiting his wife during his absence, had induced her to leave him. A *post mortem* examination was made by the order of the Coroner and the intestines of the deceased girl were forwarded to the Chemical Analyer to Government.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until the 25th instant, at 12 noon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

TIGER SHOOTING IN GWALIOR.

ON Tuesday, the 25th April, his Highness the Maharaja Scindia started on a shooting excursion with a party consisting of her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, Regent, the Resident and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. T. W. D. Johnstone, and Dr. A. M. Crofts, Medical Officer to his Highness, the Prerident of the Council, Sir F. Filose, and Mr. C. Maries, Superintendent of the State Gardens. Several tigers had been reported in a ravine called Singpur, about 20 miles from Gwalior, a preserve of his Highness, and thither the party were bound. The night of Tuesday was spent in camp at Teholi, abourt four miles from the ravine, and on Wednesday morning the party set out for the tiger beat.

Singpur *kho* is a deep cutting in the hills, forming the bed of a stream. Half-way between the mouth and the top of the *kho*, on one side stands a high stone tower consisting of three stories, and opposite to it is a wall which extends from the top of the other bank to the bottom, leaving only a narrow space in the middle. In the wall there are two smaller towers—one at the bottom, and the other half-way up the bank. The shooting party were distributed in these positions, as follows:—The tower last mentioned was occupied by Mr. Johnstone and Sir F. Filose, and the other small tower by the President of the Council alone. In the top story of the big tower, already described, sat his Highness the Maharaja, Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds, Dr. Crofts and Mr. Maries, and below them her Highness the Maharani Regent. *Shikari* elephants were stationed along the top of the *kho*, to prevent animals from breaking out. The first beat from the lower end of the ravine was blank, but the second beat from the top was more successful than any one anticipated. No less than six tigers—a tigress and five large cubs—appeared. Three of the latter were first hit by his Highness, and the tigress by Mr. Johnstone, while the President and her Highness each accounted for one. The cub shot by her Highness was running past the tower when she knocked him head over heels. Everyone of the party, however, had opportunities of planting bullets in one or other of the tigers. The bag and the party were afterwards photographed at the foot of the tower, and then all returned to camp.

Next morning, while engaged in beating for sambar, *khubber* was brought that another tiger had been killed in Singpur, the scene of the previous day's shikar, so the same party went there again, with the exception of the Resident and Mrs. Reynolds, who had returned to Gwalior. This tiger was evidently the father of the family which had been slain the day before. In the very first beat he walked out quite slowly below the tower in which the Maharaja was seated. His Highness laid him low at the first shot. He was a fine specimen, measuring 9 feet 7 inches in length, and 3 feet 8 inches in height. The distance between his ears was 9½ inches, round his head 3 feet, and round his pad 1 foot 1 inch. The tail was 3 feet and the girth 4 feet 2 inches. After this exploit, the camp moved on to fresh ground, but during the remainder of the expedition only five sambar and four four-horned deer were bagged. His Highness and party returned to Gwalior on May-day, feeling that they had had a successful outing. The weather was not excessively hot for the time of year.

The arrangements for the beats were all under the charge of three *shikaris*, named, Mozuffer Khan, Mast Khan, and Bhim Singh.

THE STATE OF CACHAR.

AT a meeting of planters, held at Silchar on Monday, the following resolutions were passed. (1). That the planters of this district viewed with more regret than surprise the answer which Mr. Ward gave the Tea Association, *viz.*, that he was awaiting his Deputy's report before deciding whether any special steps need be taken in the Balladhun business. They are not surprised with such a nonchalant reply. It is impossible to suppose that Mr. Ward can be ignorant of the numerous dacoities of the last eighteen months, which culminated in, and led up to, the Balladhun affair, yet if not ignorant nothing but callous indifference, or incapacity to grasp the situation, can account for such a reply a fortnight after the murders at Balladhun were committed.

(2). That this meeting views with indignation the great delay that occurred before any steps were taken to attempt to bring Mr. Cockburn's murderers to justice or to prevent similar atrocities being perpetrated elsewhere. That a delay of nearly twenty-four hours took place before the District Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene of the murders, and that he did not till the second day after his arrival take any steps to have the suspected Cacharis and other villagers searched, shows clearly how utterly lax and inefficient the civil police in Cachar has become; and that the Chief Commissioner should, a fortnight after these murders, be content to be awaiting (I quote from his answer to the Indian Tea Association) "authentic intelligence as to the tragedy," shows something more than a culpable negligence of, and hardened callousness to, the safety of life in this district. Nearly a year ago an indignation meeting held in Silchar, to protest against the neglected and unprotected state of this province passed a strong resolution on the inefficient state of the civil police. This resolution was practically endorsed by the Chief Commissioner in his reply, yet no attempt was made to improve the efficiency of that force, and we can only attribute the present lawless state of Cachar to the inefficiency of the police, European and native, in the district. We are informed that the Inspector-General of Police has been deputed to inquire into the case; but now, though nearly a month has elapsed since these murders were committed, nothing practical has been done, and from former experience we have little redress of any grievance to hope from his coming.

(3) That this meeting would urge on the Chief Commissioner the absolute necessity for the safety of the district, that Mr. Cockburn's murderers be brought to justice, and to accomplish this that a special police officer be deputed to find out and hunt down the perpetrators of the outrage, and be kept employed until justice has been done; and that the police be largely increased, and all villages be periodically visited, and the names of men who do no work be registered, so that they may be made to account for themselves when any outrage occurs.

THE *Figaro* says that Cardinal Vaughan, who has lately been invested with the purple, was, before taking orders, an officer of the British Army. His character has preserved some traces of his former calling. Tall, with a penetrating expression, his physiognomy recalls that of Napoleon I. One of his brothers is the Superior of the Jesuit house of the Holy Name at Manchester. A third was a Benedictine, and died Bishop of Sydney. Two others hold distinguished positions in the Catholic clergy of Great Britain. One uncle of the new Cardinal is Bishop of Plymouth, and another is a Redemptorist.

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THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

IN the Court of Mr. Elliot, District Judge, Agra, on Monday, Babu Shama Churn Mukerjee, vakil, on behalf of Samaswar P. Bhargava, presented a petition in the following terms for the appointment of a provisional liquidator of the Agra Savings Bank, Ld.:—

That notwithstanding the passing of an order by the Court on the 5th instant in the above case, fixing a date for the 18th instant for hearing any objection to the winding-up by the Court of the above Company, and of the issuing and promulgating the usual notice in pursuance thereof, and which fact being known to them, the shareholders of the Bank held a special meeting on the 6th instant for the avowed purpose of winding-up by voluntary liquidation.

That no valid resolution could be passed at the aforesaid meeting owing to irregularity in issuing the notice to shareholders, and for many other reasons, and that notwithstanding protest was made to that effect by certain shareholders, and representing a very large number of shares, a resolution was adopted by a numerical majority for voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and appointing Mr. Howatson to be the liquidator.

That it has come to the knowledge of your petitioner that during the time the Bank has suspended business, a period of eight months, a liability has been incurred, causing a probable loss of about Rs. 88,000 through the incompetency, mismanagement, and total disregard of the responsibility of his duties by Mr. Howatson in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Charges incurred in printing matters, mostly unnecessary	2,324
Loss sustained by the sale of property	16,097
Fees paid to lawyers	16,634
Establishment, house-rent and contingencies	7,192
Loss account interest payable to depositors	45,836
Total	88,083

That Mr. Howatson's connection with the Bank, first as Assistant Manager and then as Acting Manager has existed for some time and, knowing the real state of the Bank's affairs, is primarily responsible for not recommending the liquidation of the Bank after its suspension, and has thereby rendered himself liable for the payment of interest to depositors in the large sum of Rs. 45,836 as above.

That it is very undesirable that any person in his capacity of Assistant Manager of the Bank, against whom charges for mismanagement and the issuing of false balance-sheets can be laid, should be appointed liquidator.

That the above figures were collated from certain statements prepared by Mr. Howatson at the instance of a shareholder, and produced at the last meeting, which might be sent for and inspected by the Court.

That under the above circumstances it is prayed that the Court will be pleased to appoint at once a responsible person, pending the passing of the final orders in the petition to be provisional liquidator to take charge of the affairs of the Bank.

Mr. Elliot said that it seemed to him that the petitioner was merely bringing forward the same prayer on the same grounds as the previous petition. These were mere assertions which must be proved. It remained to be seen if Mr. Howatson was really the person responsible or not.

Babu S. C. Mukerjee said he was prepared to prove it.

Mr. Elliot said that a date had already been fixed for hearing, and it would depend on that investigation whether a liquidator should be appointed. The petitioner made allegations of incompetency. What could Mr. Howatson do in the way of incompetency between now and the 18th instant? Besides he (the Judge) could not find a provisional liquidator at a moment's notice. Then two difficulties would arise. He would be taking a man without having made any inquiry from the shareholders or others as to whether they approved. He would be doing it arbitrarily. In the second place, he would be taking over the affairs of the Bank, and practically deciding the issues in the petition.

Babu S. C. Mukerjee asked then that he should be allowed next day, or some early day, to prove the assertions. In place of three persons—two Trustees and the Manager—there was now only one in sole charge of the property of the Bank.

Mr. Elliot said that was a consideration, and made the following order:—It is now represented to the Court over and above what was stated in the petition of the 5th instant, that the majority of the shareholders of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, passed a resolution that it should go into liquidation contrary to the wishes of a large minority, and that Mr. Howatson, the late Manager, should be liquidator. Further, that in view of the allegations against Mr. Howatson, it is not fitting that he should be left in sole charge of the Bank's affairs, unsupervised by the Trustees. Notice will be issued to Mr. Howatson to show cause why a provisional liquidator should not be appointed by the Court. The 10th instant was fixed for hearing.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT ON EGYPT.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *New York Herald* (Paris) has had an interview with Mr. Scott, Judiciary Adviser to the Khedive. Mr. Scott confessed that in spite of what had been done for Egypt, the Egyptians did not love the English. "The fellah," he said, "sees that things go smoothly now, but he does not see that the continuation of the improved state of things depends on the perpetuation of a firm and stable government. He argues that as all seems right and just there is no need of the English. And possibly there will be none some day—let us say—a few years hence. Above all else, the peasants wish to be left alone to till their land in peace. I have talked to many natives throughout the country and have invariably found them satisfied. I remember more particularly asking one old fellah what petition he would like to make to the Khedive if he came his way. 'None,' was his reply; 'we are content.' We are doing our best to form the Egyptians—to make them capable of governing themselves; and in five years, or ten, if all goes well, we may effect our purpose. I do not often find myself agreeing with Dilke, but I believe with him that Egypt would be a heavy burden for us to bear on our back permanently.'

"Yes, I think that—just now, at all events—we are working honestly with a view to an eventual evacuation. And the advent of the present Cabinet, composed of honest, able, sensible Ministers, should be a great step towards the attainment of Egyptian independence. The new Ministry is so capable that the administrative freedom which the English now loyally encourage has the best chance it has had since 1882. My conviction is that England is quite willing to help Egyyt to independence provided that meanwhile the English officials in the country are not ignored or treated as mere dummies. Provided also, that when England withdraws, she is assured the exclusive right of intervention, if intervention should be necessary.

"The greatest opposition to the English," added Mr. Scott, "comes from the Franco-Russian side. France and Russia are unquestionably working hand in hand out here. I have seen more than one sign of this *entente*.

"The French are raisinga cry for the internationalisation of Egypt. But this internationalisation is both perilous and impracticable. The great dangers of internationalisation lie in its costliness (for each Power would want to be expensively represented), and in the difficulty, not to say the impossibillity, of stopping it."

"What do the Egyptians say to it?"

"They say that one master is enough," was the answer.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 29, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,000	3,51,000	4,000	4,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	761	9	974
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	16,10,302	36,64,440	66,085	53,40,827
Total for 17 weeks	17,04,302	40,15,440	70,085	57,89,827
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,424	3,19,454	23,218	4,34,096
Per mile of Ry do.	198	693	51	942
Total to corresponding date do.	16,28,546	37,70,834	1,12,207	55,11,587

Increase for the week ... Rs. 14,904
Do. to date ... „ 2,78,240

AN investigation into the affairs of the Massachusetts State Prison at Boston has shown that the prisoners had concealed in their cells "enough tools and stock to equip a large industrial plant." The cells of the prisoners are being shorn of all adornments and unnecessary furniture.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation ofurates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"WHITE LOTUS DAY" AT THE ADYAR.

THIS day, so named, being the second anniversary of the death of Madame H. P. Blavatsky, was celebrated on Monday evening, at the head-quarters of the Theosophical Society, South Adyar, Col. H. S. Olcott presiding. There were present also many deputies from various branches of the Society adjacent to Madras. Upon a chair to the right of that intended for the Chairman was placed a large photograph of Madame Blavatsky, the frame of which was enveloped in a wreath composed of no less than 107 lotus flowers. The flooring of the *dais* was profusely strewn with the same sacred emblem of the Hindus, which was also carried in graceful wreaths from two plantain trees, arranged on either side the *dais*, the natural beauty of this flower being set off to advantage by an occasional intermixture of others of a bright red hue.

Col. Olcott, the President, in opening the proceedings, remarked that in her will Madame Blavatsky had expressed the desire that, on the anniversaries of her death, her friends should meet at head-quarters, at Madras, and read extracts from the *Bagavad Gita* and the *Light of Asia*; and, in accordance with that wish, last year, on the 8th May, the first anniversary of her death, he began a series of annual meetings, the present being the second. The first was celebrated in nearly all parts of the world, for he issued the necessary order in time to the American, Australian and other sections and, consequently, her memory was celebrated, at one and the same time, in the most distant countries. This year the same had happened. At the moment he was addressing them it was in London, about 12-30 p.m. and their London and New York head-quarters would have met together, simultaneously with themselves, to pay their tributes to the memory of their departed friend and teacher. In pursuance of her will they would proceed to have readings from the *Bagvada Gita* and after that extracts would be read from the *Light of Asia*, Mr. Old, who was one of the three persons present at Madame Blavatsky's death, in Madras, would also give an address and remark upon the future of the Society. It was needless for him, the President, to tell them, old Theosophists, that they did not regard Madame Blavatsky with any of the feelings of hero-worshippers; they believed she only occupied one personality for the purpose of doing certain work which she carried out, and that, that being completed, she had passed on and would, by the laws of *Karma* take re-birth at another time, in some other part of the world, and would then undoubtedly pick up the thread she had dropped now and carry it on. She had left behind her a large body of writings, some of them of great literary excellence, embodying more interesting, suggestive, theoretical information and instruction about the esoteric philosophy of the ancient times than could be found outside them in the whole body of Sanskrit literature. Reference to three books was recently made to him, in Benares, by an educated gentleman, who said the only thing lacking was a proper arrangement of the materials; and if some one would take her materials and group them together—the portions that were related—the remains of the materials would then be found and seen. At the present time they were only at the beginning of this great movement, which was so much in its infancy that they had not yet arrived at a single human generation. It was idle to expect that any movement should, in that brief space of time, attain to anything like full development, but they could see plainly that the world needed such a movement at this particular time. The Society was continually forming new branches throughout the whole world, people were constantly applying for the grant of new charters and for the formation of new branches, and he had recently received an application from the Argentine Republic to form a branch at Buenos Ayres where the *Bagavad Gita* was being translated into the Spanish language. The Society had already become necessary for the dissemination of Oriental ideas throughout the world. The Hindoos at large were not aware of the work that had been done by the Society, and it would probably be many years before the fact was realised; nevertheless, they who were concerned in the administration of the Society, were fully aware of it and believing, as they did, in the infallible operation of the law of *Karma*, they awaited the result of their seed-sowing amid the great harvest to be reaped by their posterity.

The President then proceeded to read the "Invocation," from the "Funeral service for students of Theosophy," by W. E. Copeland, F. T. S.; and, this over, chapter VIII. of the *Bagavad Gita* was recited, in Sanskrit, by certain Brahmin members of the Society present. The President next read from page 170, 1st edition, 1879, of the *Light of Asia*.

Mr. Old, who gave an account, among other things, of Madame Blavatsky's death, observed that—To be associated with H. P. B. was to be sure of gaining at least some degree of self-reliance. If was not her habit to give definite orders to her pupils on matters of a personal nature. In her own way she would render counsel and advice, while in general she merely pointed out the way which led to the attainment of those hidden stores of wisdom which, to a measure perhaps little understood by them, she had continual access to. But in all else it was a matter of self-development even for those who were her personal pupils and in closer relations with her than most others. He remembered too how in a marked, but to them at that time an unexpected, manner, she prepared them for the hour of her death. There was in H.P.B.'s presence a certain strength which gave one confidence, and somehow it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that, however, black and hopless a case might be, it would come out all right if she had the handling of it. She must have known that, with her death, not only would the grave responsibilities of the Theosophic work devolve upon many young hands, eager and willing enough it is sure, but yet unskilled in the subtleties of occult work; but also that many of the stronger links which held the Theosophical body together would, with her demise, be snapped asunder, and the main channel of connection between the movement and the source of its inspiration be stopped at least for a while. She gathered closer round her such of her pupils as circumstances rendered the most accessible, and began a system of regular instruction, opening up new lines of thought and study which, if steadily pursued, would yield fruit indefinitely. Questions on the esoteric philosophy, on the teachings of the *Secret Doctrine* and her various writings, were answered as fully as possible, and the whole body of information thus elicited was written down. These instructions occupied a special evening each week and continued till the fatal sickness came upon her. But during other days for some time previous to her departure, H. P. B. gradually abstracted herself, becoming more and more reclusive, and at times quite inaccessible even to those immediately around her. Hersitting-room, foryears past constantly open to all comers, whether Theosophists or not, became more and more a place of retreat and solitude for her and daily more impregnated with her own strong atmosphere of individuality. But when the hour of her departure came—sickness had already laid its hand upon more than one member of that unique household at the London head-quarters, and with one in mid-ocean, two on the continent in search of health, and others absent upon the business of the day—it was but a remnant that gathered round the dying form. There were, in fact, but four persons present with her: Miss Laura Cooper, Claude Wright, Miss Black (H.P. B.'s nurse) and himself. Miss Cooper sat beside H.P.B., giving her support, Claude Wright and he were kneeling beside her, each holding a hand, while the nurse was silently rendering all possible services. Thus, seated in the chair in which for years she had worked, without a struggle or a murmur, thoughtful, even to the end, she let slip her life of pain as silently as a tired child might fall to sleep upon its mother's breast. He had often wished that some of her traducers might have seen her die. There was a grandeur, a resignation, an assurance of well-being in the repose of her face, which would more than have answered the most confident attacks that had ever been levelled by her enemies against her reputation and character. But for those who were then gathered round her it would have been a grateful thing to have been able to know something of what was passing in the silent galleries of her mind, as the lamp of life burned low. Long and anxiously he searched those eyes—"beyond all knowing of them, wonderful"—for a sign which would tell him something of what she felt and thought; but never a shade of sorrow or regret, nor gleam of hope or exultation, passed over their azure depths, and the dimness of death came upon them without relieving the sphinx-like inscrutability of their steady gaze. And the world had much to say—for it was a jealous world—in praise and blame of the life which had closed, but the little band of workers on whom the blow first fell drew closer in together and swore that the cause "for which she had lived and died" should not fail; and when the news was known, as very soon it was all over the globe, words of assurance came pouring in from every quarter. Col. Olcott, who was then in New South Wales, immediately took passage to England, arriving in time to address the first annual convention of the newly-organised European section of the T. S. friends and sympathisers gathered round, meetings in every Theosophical centre were held, and many were the resolutions confirmed and newly formed in retrospect and prospect by them all. The cause prospered, and many who till now had held aloof were forthwith enrolled as members, and the ranks of the Society grew stronger day by day. It was as if the life-forces of that single soul had been transfused into the body of the Society itself, swelling and flowing out in a hundred different directions. And the forecast of their enemies, that with the death of Madame Blavatsky the T. S. would sink into oblivion—a forecast in which the wish was but too evidently "father to the thought"—was not fulfilled. They who gathered there that day to keep green the memory of that dauntless pioneer of their movement, could look back over the two years that had passed with a sense of satisfaction for which there was sufficient cause in the present competence of the Society and the wide-spreading influence of its work and doctrine.

The President having thanked the representatives of the different branches of the Society for thier attendance to assist in commemorating the sad occasion, the meeting separated.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

ON Wednesday night, writes, the *Sidney Mail* of Apri 15, news was received from the head office in Australia of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank that the court of directors in London had directed the temporary suspension of business there, and at all the branches in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland.

When the directors at their last half-yearly meeting admitted losses to the amount of £200,000, as referred to in the chairman's address, and determined to provide for them by writing up the value of the premises to that amount, there was some hostile criticism in the British Press. In consequence of the loss, or the mode of providing for it, the shares fell from £19 at the beginning of the year to £6 10s or £6 15s, quoted a day or two back. Owing to the great reduction in the price of the shares, depositors took alarm, and although no further losses have been acknowledged, the drain in all the colonies has run into £2,000,000. An attempt to make arrangements for assistance in Melbourne was not successful, and the directors ordered the temporary suspension of the bank.

For some few weeks past, since the value of the shares began to drop so considerably in the London market, deposits have been withdrawn from the bank in Sydney. During the last few days the movement has been accelerated, and there has been talk in an undertone of the possibility, if not the probability, of an early suspension of payment, unless some change took place. The likelihood of amalgamation with another institution has indeed been hinted at as the only possible hope of averting what has occurred.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank was incorporated by Royal charter in 1852, and began business in Sydney in that year. Its paid-up capital now amounts to £900,000, in £45,000 shares of £20 each, of which £20 has been paid. There is a reserve liability of £900,000. The reserve fund is £310,000.

The E. S. and A. C. was regarded by its fellow, bankers as doing a rather small, but safe and respectable business. It had suffered to some extent by the failures and depression of the last few months, but it is not believed that its New South Wales business had anything to do with the bank's suspension.

The deposits of the bank in Australia were distributed among the various colonies as follows, according to the average returns furnished to the Governments in the December quarter of last year:—Victoria, £2,310,594; New South Wales, £1,541,414; Queensland, £52,587; South Australia, £778,877; total, £4,683,472. The aggregate Australasian deposits of all the banks amount to £1,12,403,524, so that the amount affected by this suspension is only about 4 per cent. of the whole. The movement in the bank's deposits for the quarter named was a decrease in Victoria of £82,135, in New South Wales of £97,689, and in South Australia of £7,922. In Queensland there was an increase of £8,108. The net movement was a decrease of £179,638. The statement of the manager in Melbourne is to the effect that within the last few weeks deposits to the amount of £200,000 have been withdrawn.

The advances of the bank during the same period averaged in the respective colonies as follows:—Victoria, £2,676,877; New South Wales, £2,126,194; Queensland, £137,623; South Australia, £813,166: total, £5,753,860. The aggregate advances of all the banks were £142,107,545, the business of this bank being again about 4 per cent. of the whole. The movement for the quarter was an increase of £27,772 in Victoria and £23,091 in Queensland, but a decrease of £83,150 in New South Wales and of £5,801 in South Australia; the net movement in the bank's advances for the quarter being a decrease of £38,088.

The bank's holdings of coin and bullion were:—Victoria, £366,302; New South Wales, £238,395; Queensland, £15,755; South Australia, £147,917; total £768,369, being about 17 per cent. of the deposits. The movement for the quarter was a decrease of £57,965 in Victoria, of £44,644 in New South Wales and of £3,612 in South Australia, with an increase of £2,924 in Queensland, the net movement being a decrease of £103,297.

The March returns showed a further decrease in deposits in Victoria of £112,399, but an increase in Government deposits of £50,859, making a net decrease of £61,540. In New South Wales the figures published in our columns a few days ago showed a decrease in deposits of £75,133, a decrease in advances of £113,451, and an increase in coin of £33,536.

The following statement has been supplied from the manager of the bank in Sydney:—"The inspector and general manager of the E. S. and A. C. Bank regrets that the drain upon the resources of the bank which has prevailed since the suspension of the Commercial Bank of Australia compels him, with the concurrence of his court of directors, to temporarily suspend payment. The offices in all the colonies will remain open for the receipt and payment of money in trust for the convenience of customers; and in view of the adoption of a scheme of speedy reconstruction upon which the directors in London are now engaged, the withdrawl of deposits which has obliged the bank to suspend payment is not warranted by its position, which is perfectly sound. Notes will be paid at all the branches or by any other bank. Having regard to the injurious effect upon the present financial conditions of the colonies, which even a temporary suspension of another bank may have at this juncture, every endeavour has been made to avert it, and it is with the deepest regret and reluctance that this course has been adopted. It may be added that as soon as it became apparent that mere temporary financial assistance would not avail to restore public confidence, it was decided, in justice to the general body of creditors of the bank, not to pay away coin, and it was consequently resolved not to apply for assistance from the Government or the Associated Banks. As soon as the scheme of reconstruction has been received from England the colonial creditors of the bank will be called together to consider it."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 29, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	4,45,000	4,000	5,66,000
Or per mile of railway	69	262	2	333
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	20,83,251	58,76,950	78,738	80,38,942
Total for 17 weeks	22,00,251	63,21,950	82,738	86,04,942
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,08,717	3,96,171	4,139	5,09,027
Per mile of Ry do.	65	237	2	304
Total to corresponding date do.	23,45,363	59,02,633	95,932	83,43,928

Increase for the week ... Rs. 56,973
Ditto to date ... „ 2,61,014

A RATHER curious institution is arising in Paris, that of duelling associates of lady journalists. The other day the lady-known as Madame Severine, who was intimately connected as a friend, literary helper, and disciple of M. Jules Valles, contributed an article to the "Journal," at which a M. Massard, a Socialist, took offence. He called on M. Xau, the editor, to ask for satisfaction. It being impossible to call Mme. Severine out, the answer was that, in virtue of a fiction adopted for the purpose of releasing M. Xau from all responsibility in such cases, Mme. Severine was supposed to be the joint author with M. Labruyere of all her articles. He had agreed to be answerable for any offence she might give. M. Massard then sent seconds to M. Labruyere, who admitting that he was the fighting partner of the lady, referred him to a couple of male friends. The duel which has taken place, was a fierce affair. It was fought with foils. In the second round M. Labruyere received a cut on the chin, but the doctors saying that it did not signify, there were five other rounds. The combat was ended by M. Massard running his foil through the forearm of M. Labruyere. Honour was then declared satisfied, and M. Labruyere was driven back to Paris.

KEEPERS AND "VERMIN."

BLUE-BOOKS are not, as a rule, to be recommended for light reading. A paternal Government issues them to afford information, not entertainment; and anxious, like the Oxford Town Councillor, to be acquitted of "partiality on the one hand or impartiality on the other," the publishing department avoids any suspicion of setting an undue value on what is interesting and so depressing what is dull, by charging a uniform price, calculated not by quality, but by pounds avoirdupois. That this system has its merits we should be last to deny, says the *Spectator*, quoting as an example the Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the plague of field-voles in Scotland, which has just been issued. This Report is in many ways one of the best works on natural history which has appeared during the last few years. It gives at length, and in admirable arrangement, the first-hand observations of men who spend their lives on the moors of the Scottish Border,—Shepherds, foresters, game-keepers, farmers, and naturalists, often in language of quaint as that of Dandie Dinmont. The whole question of the natural or unnatural increase and decrease of wild animals in a wide district has been the subject of the most careful inquiry and evidence. The numbers, lives, and habits of such creatures as weasels, voles, sparrow-hawks, kestrels, stoats, short-eared and other owls, rooks, ravens, rats, rabbits, moles, pheasants, grouse, merlins, hobbys, herons, gulls, foxes, crows, buzzards, falcons, badgers, and even snakes and adders, have been deposed to by men whose solitary and serious lives on the upland sheep-farms afford them few other distractions than those which may be obtained from watching the ways of the wild creatures, which except their masters' flocks are the only inhabitants of the moorlands. Excellent bird-portraits, by Mr. George Lodge, so well-known for his illustrations of scenes in the hawking-field, serve to emphasise the distinction between the useful kestrel and the destructive sparrow-hawk, and introduce the reader to the short-eared owl, which has now settled in numbers in the vole-infested region; and if the mind wearies of the woes of the Scottish dalesmen, the description of the visit of the enterprising chairman, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and of the secretary, Mr. Harting, to the vole-infested plains of Thessaly, presents a picture of the impact of the restless West on the brooding East which cannot fail to raise a smile. The chairman of "your Committee" landing, eager to see the results of the introduction of the "mousetyphus bacillus" among the voles, was met by a steamer chartered by Turkish landowners to bring holy water from Mecca to sprinkle the infected district! The conclusions of the Committee are adverse to the use of disease germs in every form to combat the pest; a decision which will be matter for satisfaction to those who hold that such an inversion of the uses of science is to be condemned on *a priori* grounds as contrary to Nature. But the experiment itself has been a failure. It is costly, and is apparently only fatal to such of the creatures as eat the infected food. As in the case of the chicken-cholera among the Australian rabbits, it failed to spread by contagion; and though Greek voles were said to eat their dead companions, and so fall victims to the complaint, the Committee, refused to believe that Scotch voles would do likewise. They are too canny. The only remedy suggested to combat the pest in its present dimensions is the encouragement of their natural enemies; and it is the exhaustive inquiry into the merits of the different species as vole-destroyers, that the interest of the Report to the naturalist mainly lies. As a specimen both of the evidence and of the class of witness examined, we cannot do better than to quote the testimony of Mr. David Glendining, a shepherd. In reference to the enormous increase in the numbers of the short-eared owls which no longer migrate, but stay to breed and bring up their young in the land of plenty, he says: "The owls are increasing fast. They now lay from five to thirteen eggs. There were five pairs with me in the spring, and they have already reared about fifty young ones. We have two sitting for the second time." Of the extraordinary bloodthirstiness of the weasel, the same shepherd says: "About three weeks ago, I came upon a small brown weasel which had killed five voles in one of the sheep-drains. I followed it up, and it was killing its sixth. A week past, on Sunday morning, I came down a drain for 250 yards or so. A weasel had been before me, and there were twenty-two dead voles in the bottom. I kept a specimen last night to show you the way a weasel destroys a vole. The blood is entirely drawn from below the left ear. There is not a bit of the vole marked otherwise, except by the teeth-marks on the head." Another shepherd had counted fourteen nests of short-eared owls on his ground, and stated that a small wood behind the farm of Howparley presented a remarkable appearance, the ground being thickly covered with the "castings", of owls, composed of the fur and bones of voles. The Committee state that "it would be difficult to condemn too severely the foolish and cruel action of those who allow or encourage the destruction of this useful and beautiful family of birds," and note that many landowners have issued orders for their preservation. Next to the owl, and hardly second in merit, as a check upon voles and mice, comes the kestrel. Yet its death-warrant is a standing order in most preserves, and the Committee feel so strongly on the subject that the following portions of a keeper's evidence are embodied in their Report:—

"Why did you kill the kestrel? Well, it was an enemy of the game, of course, and that is why I killed it.—How long have you been a game-keeper? Six or seven years.—How often have you seen a kestrel take game? Many a time.—What kind of game? Young pheasants.—Had you many young pheasants at West Buccleuch? No.—Then why did you kill the kestrel? Because they will kill young grouse.—Did you ever see them take young grouse? No.—Did anybody of your acquaintance ever see them take young grouse? No; but I have heard of their taking young grouse.—Would you believe a man if he said that he saw a kestrel taking young grouse? Yes, if he said it I would.—Any man? Yes, if he was not drunk."

Against this may be set the evidence of the head-keeper at Drumlanrig, where kestrels, as well as owls, are preserved by order of the Duke of Buccleuch, that in his experience of over thirty years he thought that he could only remember twice seeing a kestrel take a young pheasant. Buzzards, which on the occasion of a former plague of voles, assembled in numbers almost as great as those of the short-eared owls, are nearly extinct; but these large hawks, with the smaller sea-gulls, owls, and kestrels, are scheduled as deserving complete preservation, being harmless to sheep, crops and game. Ravens, hoodie-crows, great black-backed gulls, and foxes have always had an evil reputation among shepherds. Weakly lambs dropped among the hills suffer wherever any of their species are found. But, strange to say, the rook is now an object of suspicion, not only to game preservers, but to farmers on the Border. It was matter of general complaint in the evidence, that the rook has changed its habits, concurrently with the appearance of the voles, and become almost as disreputable a bird as the hoodie-crow. "It is not madness," said Mr. Bumble, accounting for the audacity of Oliver Twist, "its *meat*." "So," within the last ten yeas—that is since their dish of voles became habitual—the rooks in the district "have developed marked carnivorous habits; taking eggs, young birds, young poultry, hares and rabbits; and so forth, to an extent which they never did before." Consequently, though the rook is by far the most deadly enemy to the voles, digging out their nests and eating their young by thousands, when they visit the hills their forays on game and poultry in the low ground have led to their wholesale destruction. Perhaps the most remarkable evidence as to this change of habit in the rook, is to be seen in the physical alteration which accompanies it. "Along with this increase of 'carrion-crow-like' habits, there has been a great increase of rooks with feathered faces." These birds are quite unlike the ordinary rook, which has a bare white patch at the base of the bill. Many specimens were exhibited before the Committee, and in an engraving by Mr. Lodge, which appears in the Report, the face of the "carnivorous" rook can barely be distinguished from that of the carrion-crow. Whether the destruction of voles does not more than counterbalance the damage due to the demoralised rooks, is for the farmers and landowners of the district to decide. But now that a competent and impartial jury has pronounced for the complete protection of the owl, the kestrel, the buzzard, and the smaller sea-gulls, it is not too much to hope that a clause may be added to the Wild Birds' Protection Act which may preserve them, not only during certain months, or in particular districts, but at all times and in all counties in the Kingdom.

THE Pope, a Paris correspondent says, continues to hold out the olive branch to the French Republic. He received the other morning the lay delegates of the societies of Saint Vincent de Paul in Paris and a number of Parisian workmen and indigent pilgrims taken to Rome by the delegates. As they represented Saint Vincent he spoke to them chiefly on charity, which, he said, they were to exercise towards all parties and nations because it had no frontiers. They were to respect the civil authority under whatsoever form it appeared. He ended by blessing all Frenchmen of honest intent who, united in heart and mind, forgot their old party dissensions, and followed the Pope's instructions in working for the grandeur of their country.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut C T Mathew, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Poona Vol Rifles Corps—Capt F W Marriott is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—8th Regiment Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Shakharam Raja Ram to be Subedar and Havaldar Anandrao Ghadge to be Jamadar, vice-Subedar-Major Ghulam Rasulkhan, pensioned.

Lieut J B S Alderson, Second Battn R I Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut M J Tighe, D S O, S C, Wing Officer, 27th Bo L I, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major J W Anderson, S C, Comdt, 4th Bo Cavy (Poona Horse) for one year.

Lieut C M Moores, 2nd Battn Rl Inniskilling Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Second Lieut C B Loring, 2nd Battn Durham L I, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Surgn-Lieut-Col C T Peters, M B, I M S, to be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut Col, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col R Bowman, promoted to Surgn-Colonel.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisandas to act as Assist Political Agent, Narukot, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of that office, during the absence of Mr E Maconochie, I C S, on privilege leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr J W Fellowes, Police Probationer, temporarily, from Satara to Poona.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Fellowes to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist, vice Mr E A Bulkley proceeding on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shantapa Rangapa, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Karwar, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Karwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L G Deshmukh, Assist Collr and Magte, First Class, Thana, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Visitors of the District Jail at Kaira:—Mr W Doderet, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte, First Class, in the district of Kaira; and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dattatraya Daji Adhikari to be a Special Magte, and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate, of the First Class to be exercised within the limits of the Poona City and Suburban Municipality for the disposal of municipal cases only.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr L G Deshmukh, Magte of the First Class in the district of Thana, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur, including the Mokhada Petha.

The Dist Magte of Kolaba is hereby appointed to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Thana Sessions Divn, and is directed under Sect 193 of the Code to try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Kolaba District, or such cases arising in the Kolaba District, as may be made over to him for trial by the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr H G Gell, Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for two and a half months to the six months' furlough.

Mr F C Jones, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India one year's extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of one year's furlough.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr C H Jopp, I C S, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, and acting Registrar of the High Court, Apellate Side, to be Registrar of the High Court, Apellate Side, Bombay, with effect from the date of Mr C E G Crawford's appointment to be a third grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C I E, to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, vice Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Ramchandra Gangoli, on his relief at Karwar, to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Haveri, and to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni from Haveri to Devgad; and Rao Saheb Sakharam Mahadev Karandikar from Devgad to Bijapur, displacing Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund.

H E in Council is further pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Ragvendra Ramchandra Gangoli, Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni and Rao Saheb Sakharam Mahadev Karandikar, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Haveri, Devgad and Bijapur, respectively, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the removal, from the list of Subordinate Judges in the Bombay Presidency of the name of Mr Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi late Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kada and Karjat.

Azam Narayan Ramrao Tadpatrikar, Head Karkun of taluka Purandhar in the district of Poona, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Head Karkun of taluka Kalyan in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe relinquished charge of his appointment as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers at Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shantappa Rangappa, Depy Collr, Kanara, to take part with he Sessions Judge of Kanara in preparing and making out a ist of persons liable and qualified to serve as Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Kanara Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the samein accordance with law.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, to appoint Mr Allan F Turner to be Coroner of Bombay, vice Mr Thomas Blaney, resigned.

Azam Krishnaji Hanmant Bidi, Head Karkun of taluka Athni, in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Manilal Ajitrai, sub pro tem Mamlatdar of taluka Olpad in the district of Surat, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr K M Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr K M Chatfield, or pending further orders:—Mr R G Oxenham, M A (Oxen), to act as Director of Public Instruction; and Mr J T Hathornthwaite, M A (Cantab), to act as Principal, Elphinstone College.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Vishnu Danage, B A, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, during the absence of Rao Saheb Kassinath Narayan Sane on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, B A, Bom, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Satara; Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar to be Huzur Depy Collr, Sholapur; and Mr W Plunkett to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, relieving Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji, who will revert to his Mamlat.

The following appointment was made in the Registration Dept:—Din Mahomed valad Abdul Hafiz to be Probationary Sub-Registrar of Sakrand in the Hyderabad Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A P Young, F G S, F L S, to act as Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, vice Mr R B Pitt, proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr Ratiram Motiram, Acting Inspr of Registration and Stamps, First Division, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr F J A Hill, Chief Account Officer, Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed furlough for nine months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E P Close to act as fourth grade Assist Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr F J A Hill on furlough, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O, to act as Civil Surgn, Broach, pending further orders.

Surgn-Capt M A T Collie, Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Government of Bombay, has been allowed by H M Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from 24th April 1893:—Mr J Young, to be Ex Engr, first grade, sub pro tem; Mr G A Bhat, Ex Engr, second grade; Permanent; Mr C N Clifton, Ex Engr, second grade, sub pro tem; Mr W H LeQuesne, Ex Engr, second grade, sub pro tem; Mr R R Menneer, Ex Engr, third grade, sub pro tem; Mr P H Patuck, Ex Engr, third grade, sub pro tem; Mr G K Apte, Ex Engr, fourth grade, sub pro tem; Himatlal Dhirazram, Ex Engr, fourth grade, Temporary.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr T D Little, proceeding on leave:—Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to act as Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept; Mr P Reynolds to act as Suptdg Engr, Central Division; and Mr F B Maclaran to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Dharwar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr K G Dessai, L C E, to act as Ex Engr, Khandesh; Mr W H LeQuesne to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona; Mr A Hill, F C H, to act as Ex Engr, Thana; Mr G K Apte to act as Ex Engr, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr Dessai on privilege leave, or until further orders; and Mr H F Beale to act as Ex Engr, Nira Canal.

BY H M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave for three months to G H Farran, Esq, M A, acting Prothonotary and Registrar, O J.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Ramchandra Moreshwar Sane and Dayabhai Ijutram Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Poona and Ahmedabad Districts, respectively.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Southern Division.

Azam Appaji Vishvanath Gadkari, Mahalkari of Uran in the Kolaba District, Acted as Mamlatdar of Malvan in the Ratnagiri District from the 12th February to the 2nd April 1893 inclusive, during the absence of Rao Sahe Janardan Ballal Behere on privilege leave.

The following appointments are made:—Rao Sahe Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar, Mamlatdar of Hubli in th Dharwar Dist, to be Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum; Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar, Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District, to be Mamlatdar of Hubli in the Dharwar District; and Rao Saheb Venka Ganesh Kaulgud, Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, be Mamlatdar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur District.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

An interesting sidelight on the private life of the Queen at Windsor is afforded by a letter written by the sculptor, John Gibson, which has just been sold at Messrs. Sotheby's: "I have been working at the bust of the Queen for nearly nine days, Her Majesty sitting every day. It was finished yesterday. The Prince and Queen are highly pleased; his Royal Highness said to me that he can find no fault in it. So you see that is a job done. No lady ever sat to me with more agreeable manners. She set me quite at my perfect ease, she talked and laughed every day, and was most good-natured."

Mr. Morley's tastes are of the simplest, and when visiting him at his house in Elm Park-gardens, says "Talk," I have always been struck by the extreme simplicity—almost austerity—of the mode in which the rooms are furnished. Some time back I remember making one with him of a knot of guests wandering round the private museum at Lord Brassey's residence in Park-lane. Each case—filled with the priceless treasures collected by the owner and the late Lady Brassey during their voyages on board the yacht Sun-beam—is lighted by tiny globes of electric light, with South Pacific sea-shells as shades. Mr. Morley gazed with evident impatience at the exhibits, and at last exclaimed: "Upon my soul, if I owned this house I would throw it open to the public, and go and live in a cottage in Surrey!"

Sir Julian Pauncefote, our first Ambassador—instead of Minister Plenipotentiary—at Washington, is 6ft. 3in. in height. As a young man, he was one of the handsomest individuals in Europe, and had a splendid tenor voice. Even now his dark eye-brows, dark flashing eyes, and regal manner are most impressive. Sir Julian was born in Paris, and brought up there, consequently he speaks French as well as English; indeed, he constantly breaks out in conversation with some French phrase or expression. This gift was for years the envy of the Foreign Office staff in London, who affected at one time to regard Sir Julian as an "outsider," and, indeed, were to the last jealous of his extraordinary popularity and influence with the whole corps diplomatique in London.

The "Parliamentary Lobbyist," s of the "Million" is really inexhaustible. No little detail in the dress appearance, or general characteristics of members of the Commons escapes his eagle-eye. His latest is an article on "Manuerisms in Parliament." From this we learn that Colonel Howard Vincent has a manner of rising to ask a question which is more rapid in its action than that of any other member in the House. The Speaker has scarcely got to the "V" in the hon. gentleman's name than its owner is half-way through his question? How is it done? The gentleman has to rise, to doff his hat, and begin: "Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg leave to ask question number 90,001." The most curious feature of the phenomenon is that no member has ever been able to trace the operation. Lord George Hamilton cannot sit still without doing something, so he tears up pieces of paper into little bits. His presence is always indicated by the thousands of fragments upon the floor at one particular spot; and some of his colleagues will tell you they can measure the time he has sat in the House by the paper strewn at his feet.

The late Sir Edwin Ambercromby Dashwood has been described as the premier baronet of Great Britain. This means that his baronetcy was the first created after the union with Scotland; but this fact gives no special claim to precedency over other baronetcies—such, for instance, as that held by Sir George Dashwood, of Kirtlington, the representative of an older branch of the same family. The second baronet of this line was Sir Francis Dashwood, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Bute, and one of the statesmen who helped to drive our American colonists into rebellion. Before his death he inherited the barony of Le Despencer through his mother, a daughter of Lord Westmorland. As he died "sine prole" this title fell again into abeyance until successfully claimed by the grandfather of the late Lady Falmouth. The baronetcy, however, descended to a half-brother of Sir Francis by another mother, and he became the progenitor of the Dashwoods, of West Wycombe. The late baronet's father was Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, his second name recalling the fact that his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare, and a first cousin of Julius Hare.

The appointment of Bishop Selwyn to be Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, has met with general approval. He was not a distinguished scholar in his University days, but he is admirably qualified for the post to which he has been elected, and the Council of the College may congratulate themselves upon having obtained so excellent a successor to Mr. Lyttelton, who, like his brother-in-law, Dr. Talbot, is ceasing to be a "head" in order that he may take up parish work in Lancashire, as he has accepted the Lord Chanceller's living of Eccles.

The true story of how the Northumberland dukedom was obtained is not without its entertaining features. In 1766 Lord Chatham was corresponding with George III. as to the urgency of the Earl of Northumberland in demanding the highest title in the peerage. A further step, Lord Chatham wrote, would gratify Lord Nortumberland, "and at the same time give satisfaction to a very respectable person." The earl had been to the King himself on this mission, and to Chatham his Majesty wrote:—"I said his request of a dukedom was so novel to me that I could give him no answer than that I would consider of it; that I thought he only looked up to a marquisate." "The Earl promised," the king went on to say, "that if he succeeded he would never be an applier for employments. I then concluded with assuring him that he should know my decision to-morrow." The curious bargain was, as everybody knows, says "Talk," successfully concluded, and as George III. was very chary of creating dukedoms there is to-day an earl who would have been a duke had not Sir Hugh Smithson been so exceedingly pressing, for the King has promised this accession of rank to the Earl of Cardigan.

As illustrating the value of the Spitzer art collection which is shortly to be sold, the art critic of one of the papers records the following experience: A couple of years ago, while I was in Paris, I was approached by a gentleman who, in ignorance of my exact connection with the art world, informed me that he was in the nature of an emissary from the owners of a great collection—the Spitzer, he afterwards admitted—and that they were prepared to pay a handsome commission to the person who could dispose of it "en bloc." Could I do so in England—to one of the Rothschilds, or to some art-loving duke, or American millionaire? I was amused, and inquired the amount they looked for. "One million sterling, he replied." I laughingly explained that I had no interest whatever in the commercial side of art. He urged, with much earnestness, "But think of the commission we are ready to offer—£60,000.', But I still declined to acquire the collection.

The "Soldier," remarked the Rev. Arthur Robins, the 'soldier's bishop' and rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, to an interviewer the other day, "is the most grateful creature I know. I can't tell you how much he has done for me here. When I came to Windsor nearly 20 years ago, I knew nothing whatever of soldiers. Indeed, I was all in a fright how to deal with them. But they very soon helped me to feel my feet. No one without such an experience as mine can realise what sympathy is and of what it is capable until you get to know as thoroughly as I do what soldiers are. Not a thing has been done in my church or parish for the good of the people without the soldiers having a big share in the doing of it. There has been many a battle here to put things right that were wrong, and the soldiers on my side have always been in the thick of it.

Admiral Paris, "the father of the French navy" has just died at the age of 87. His first important service was performed 67 years ago, when he accompanied Dumont d'Urville in the memorable voyage which added considerably to our knowledge of the Pacific Islands. Unlike most sailors of the old school, he very early appreciated the advantages of steam. It was under his command that the Cape of Good Hope was first doubled by a steamship, or, at all events, by a French steamship, and he lost an arm at Pondicherry through an accident caused by a steam-engine ashore. During the Crimean war he was captain of a two-decker, and won the rank of Vice-Admiral. After his retirement in 1871 he was appointed Curator of the Naval Museum at the Louvre, devoting the whole of his official salary to the improvement of the collection under his charge.

The late Recorder of Walsall, Mr. W. Johnstoun Neale, the author of "Gentleman Jack," and other nautical novels, used to deliver most picturesque charges to his juries, dragging in without rhyme or reason the most out-of-the-way topics, and treating them to long dissertations on novel reading and writing, religious education and possibly the use of the musical glasses. One day there was only one case of petty larceny for trial, and after briefly dealing with it, he entertained the grand jury with a long exposition of a little scheme he had evolved for the settlement of the Irish question by bridging the narrow gulf between Kintyre and Antrim. He had prepared plans of this astonishing undertaking and these were brought out for the greater edification of his astounded auditors.

Little Campden House, the house where Vicat Cole died, is, according to the "Westminster,' boundup with artistic associations. For years Horace Wigan had it—those were the years when Campden Hill was not so much London as "near Kensington," and no house "near Kensington" saw pleasanter dramatic gatherings than used to assemble of a Sunday evening. But before Horace Wigan's time, as long back as the fifties, Augustus Egg, A.R.A., was its tenant, and here he painted his last Academy picture in the very studio where poor Vicat Cole painted his. It is stsange how one painter succeeds another in these Kensington houses.

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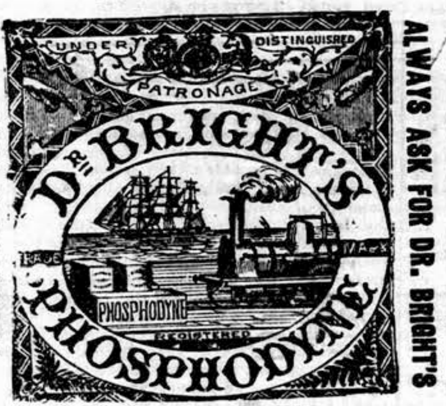

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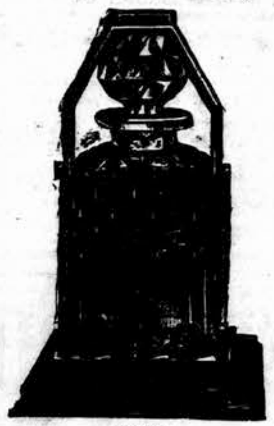

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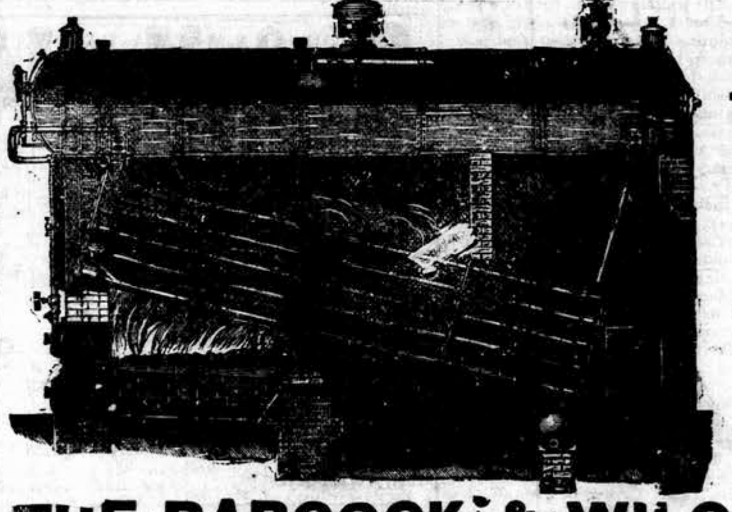

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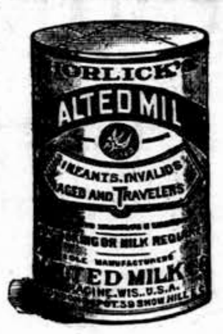

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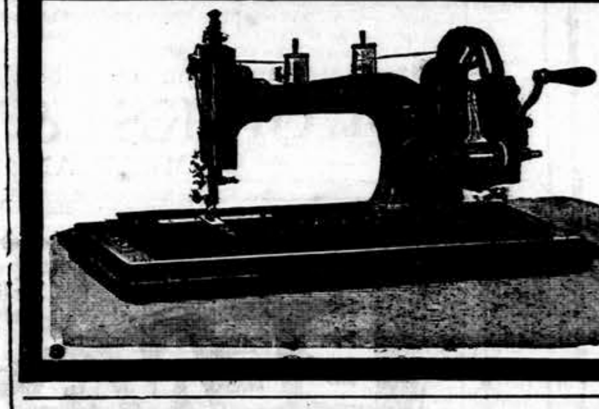

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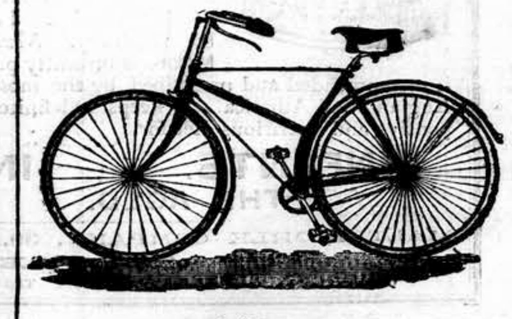

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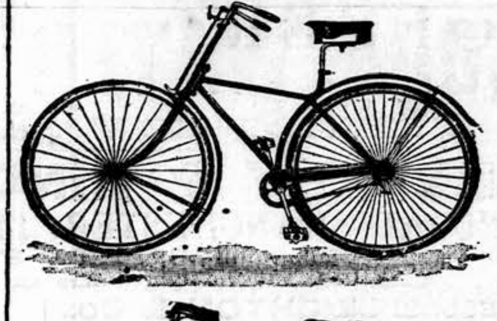

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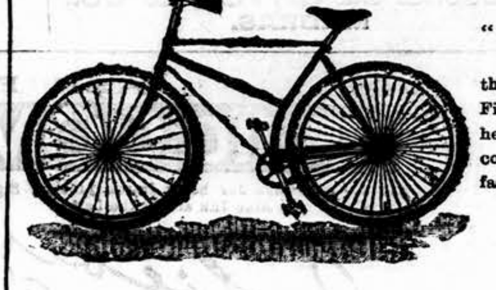

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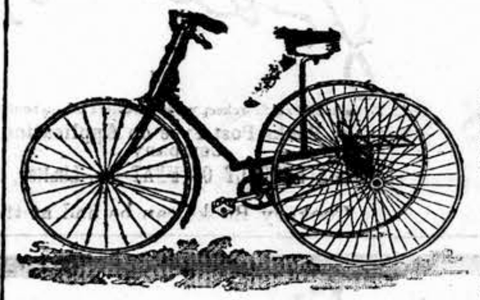

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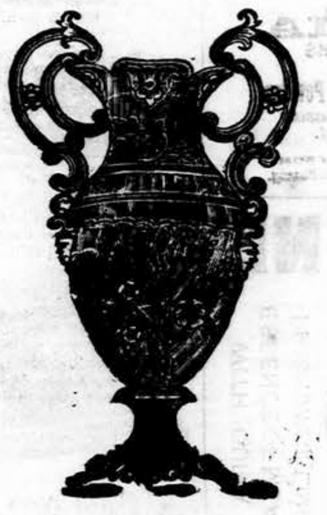

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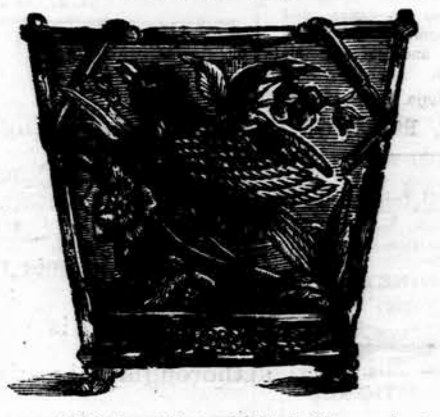

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